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BRANDY
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,116—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 3 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	......	......
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500	......	......
26th "	ORIENTAL	5281	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	......	......
21st "	ORIENTAL	5381	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Elaschi	24th Mar. 1904.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Guazzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GORITIA	C. de Bratfeld	3,106	20th Mar, 1904
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. "
†SILESIA	L. de Stani	5,158	20th Apr "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	30th Mar. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 7th March, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th March, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th March, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 22nd March, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1904.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of.

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Apr. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 850; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Balsito	17th Mar. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Marganzini	17th Apr. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SULTAN	2,884	Pens	12th Mar., 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
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21, Medows Street, Bombay, 16th February, 1904.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSES and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 16-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF

FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATE

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Also a quantity of DESSERT CHOCOLATES in Fancy coloured papers, absolute freshness guaranteed as these Chocolates are imported direct from the Manufacturers from Italy.

CHOCOLATE COINS,
CHOCOLATE MEDALS,
CHOCOLATE IN TABLETS,
PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,
FRY'S CHOCOLATE and
FRESH-MADE CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
NOUGAT,
ALMONDS,
PROLINES,
PEPPERMINTS, Etc., Etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS AND CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A là Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.

GREEN'S for Bacon.

GREEN'S for Cheese.

GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON,
CUMBERLAND HAMS,
BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

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APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

SPEED INDICATOR COMBINING CHRONOGRAPH AND WATCH.

A HIGH-CLASS TIME-KEEPER.

FOR the use of Motorists, Cyclists, Travellers, Railway Officials, Sportsmen, &c., to show without any calculation rates of speed of Motor Cars, Trains, Carriages, Horses, Bicycles or any Conveyance.

Given a measured distance of a quarter of a mile, this CHRONOGRAPH WATCH will show the EXACT RATE of SPEED per hour attained between starting and finishing points.

When passing the starting point the button of Chronograph should be pressed to start the Chronograph.

When passing the finishing quarter mile point press the button to stop it.

The Chronograph pointing to the figure above the hour numerals indicates the rate of speed per hour.

Apart from the use abovementioned, these Watches are the most accurate Chronographs and will be found most reliable by owners of race horses, trainers, &c.

IN SILVER CASE Rs. 120.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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McDOWELL & CO'S. LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIAS"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asias" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

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MADRAS,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

"SCANDINAVIA M. C. M." SOLID WOVEN COTTON BELTING.

(NOT IN PLIES)

An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India

—IS—

PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY
OF THE BEST DRIVING BELTS.

It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.

"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by HEAT or MOISTURE.

LARGE STOCKS HELD.
ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.

AGENTS : H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KURRACHEE AND BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

7TH MARCH, 1904, AT 9 P. M.

Under the distinguished Patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY LAMINGTON,

IN AID OF THE BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Tickets at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO. Esplanade Road.

Tickets already issued for 4th March will be available for this CONCERT.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERY OF 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at MARICHCHIKADDI, in the Island of Ceylon, on 11th March, 1904.

The banks to be fished are:—South-West Cheval Paar, estimated to contain thirteen million oysters; Mid-west Cheval, six-and-a-half million oysters, and North-west Cheval nine million oysters.

Native divers will as usual be employed. Good drinking water obtainable.

The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as last year. Persons attending the Fishery Camp from India should travel to Ceylon by either of the following routes:—(1) Tuticorin to Colombo, or (2) Paumben direct to Marichchikaddi.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Offices of the above Company have been REMOVED from No. 24, Military Square Lane to No. 55, HORNBY ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

MANGALDAS MOTIRAM,
Secretary.

In Re MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY
and
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BEG to INTIMATE that they are prepared to place funds at the disposal of Members of the Services who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of the above Firm; particulars may be learnt on application.

They will also be glad to undertake the realisation of Claims and to collect the dividends as the same are declared by the Liquidator.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & RANGOON,

BEG to place their Services at the Disposal of Civilians and Military Officers who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of Messrs. William Watson & Co. Full particulars on application.

They will further undertake the realisation of Claims and the Collecting of Dividends as declared by the Liquidator.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, BOMBAY.

Suit No. 140-5775 of 1902.

HIRA ROOPA Assignee of RAMJI VELLA, of Bombay Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, Plaintiff,

vs.

ANANT DAMODHAR and RAGAW DAMODHAR, doing business as ANANT DAMODHAR and residing at Mohaval, Zilla Thana .... Defendants.

WHEREAS BY A DECREE made in the above Suit on the 12th day of May, 1902, it was ordered interalia that the first Defendant should pay to the said Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,471-5-6 for debt and costs.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale dated the 11th day of July, 1903, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the said first Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at North Brook Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2072, New No. 9290, old survey No. 314, 313 and New Survey No. 5020 and standing in the name of Anandji Damodhar and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C. Ward and Street No. 169 and 171 and bounded as follows;—that is to say on the East by Sweeper's Passage, on the west by Public Road, on the North by the House secondly hereunder described, and on the South by the house of Bhawoo Kashinath Tailor and which said land and premises are in the possession of the Defendant Anant Damodhar and are of the estimated value of Rupees 1,300.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at North Brook Street in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 215-6-3 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2373, new No. 9201, old survey No. 343 and new survey No. 5019, and standing in the name of Anant Damodhar and assessed by the Assessor and Collector under C Ward No. 157-163 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the Sweeper's Passage, west by a Public Road, north by the house of Tulsey Raja, and on the South by the house firstly hereinbefore described and which said premises are in the possession of the Defendant Anant Damodhar, and are of the estimated value of Rupees 2,700.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY, the 4th day of March 1904, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said first Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

1 Hirji Bhojraj claims against the property firstly described Rs. 819-15-0 and against the property secondly described Rs 2301-14-0 and further interest and compound interest on the said sums at fifteen annas per cent per month from 31st July 1903 under mortgages dated the 1st of April 1901, and 25th September 1901 respectively.

2 Under clause (e) Sec. 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure it is notified that the said properties are claimed by Muljee Ragaw to be joint ancestral properties of the descendants of Damodhar Naran.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said first Defendant to the same or to any interest therein. Should the said first Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the Sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forth with when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the Sale.

The Sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 30th day of January, 1904.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. MAGANLAL JEHANGIR & GULABBHAI,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST BOOKS.

JOHN BULL'S ADVENTURES IN THE FISCAL WONDERLAND.

By Charles Geake and F. Carruthers Gould With 46 Illustrations by F.C.G.

Rs. 2-3.

New Novel by the Author of The Cardinal's Snuff Box.

MY FRIEND PROSPERO.

BY HENRY HARLAND.

PAPER, Re. 1-12. CLOTH, Rs. 2-4.

Guy Boothby's Latest

THE LADY OF THE ISLAND

BY THE AUTHOR OF "DR. NIKOLA."

PAPER, Re. 1-12. CLOTH, Rs. 2-4.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the Rules passed at the General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on 10th May, 1893, the Committee have APPOINTED WEDNESDAY, the 16th March, 1904, for the purpose of balloting for the ELECTION of a representative of the Chamber to be proposed to His Excellency the Governor in Council for nomination as an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Indian Councils Act, 1892, in the room of Mr. J. M. Dick, resigned.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the office of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., on the above date,

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd March, 1904.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 17th and 18th March, 1904, for the purpose of BALLOTING for a Representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to serve on the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust, in place of Mr. C. H. Armstrong whose term of Office expires on 31st March, 1904.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd March, 1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application

ARDESHER'S PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY, 20.

THERE was a popular gathering this evening at ARDESHER'S. Mr. Ardesher speaking said: Ladies and Gentlemen.—I cannot sufficiently thank you for your kind patronage, confidence, and support since 1899. He further said that English manufactured goods created jealousy. A member of the Indian National Congress asked why was not Mr. Ardesher pushing Indian manufactures. He replied that Indian Artists were extinct and English manufactures were superior to foreign goods. If the public would help he would push Indian manufactures, but they were not appreciated. In conclusion he said that any one having a doubt about the drawing might scrutinize it. The next drawing will take place on the 14th May, and Tickets will be given free of charge up to the 7th May. The first prize in that drawing is fixed at Rs. 2,000. After refreshments had been served by the Temple Bar Hotel to the people the gathering dispersed. The first Prize of Rs. 1,000 fell to Ticket No. 10,009, held by Bava Lachmandas of the Golden Temple, Amritsar; the second, a Gold Watch, fell to No. 6,728, held by Bai Navajbai Edulji Bharucha, Old Modi Khana, Bombay; the third fell to No. 8,008, Valabhji Pranlal Chaparia of Veraval. Nineteen Prizes went to ladies and gentlemen present on the spot and were paid promptly. There was a large demand for Timepieces and Watches.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes:—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO.,
V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 13 to Rs. 35 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle, Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TONGAS and PHAETONS for WATHAR, PACHGANI, and MAHABLESHWAR. Apply to BAPOO SHEKKAR, Head Office WAI.

SEASON PHOTOGRAPHS.—A fine collection of Bombay Season Photographs such as Hunt, Manœuvres, Coronation Parade, Races, Horse and Dog Show, Masonic Ball, &c., are ready for inspection at RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SON'S Art Photographic Salon, Tata Nippon Building. Fort—Lift available.

WANTED a second-hand SAFE, of local Manufacture, with Chubb's Lock. Must be in good condition. Apply, giving measurements and price asked, also stating where and when it may be seen, to "CONSOLS" care of this paper.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM-ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic. Ans. 12.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Moffusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrild of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminal

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.; Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Coonkla, No 6.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to-date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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CORN and WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless remedy for Corns, Warts, Bunions, etc. Cures where all similar preparations fail. Per Bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

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PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

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KEMP & CO., LTD.,
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WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.

APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—
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MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.

5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fever, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar. Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years... — — —	5 per cent.
" 1 Year ... — — —	4½ "
" 6 Months — — —	4 "
" 3 " — — —	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 25th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND "	9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.........	" 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong kong, Tientsin and Newchwang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSITS, on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS [illegible] Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mysore City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER: STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
3 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
6 to 12 Months 5 " "
3 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...........	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...........	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...........	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...........	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...........	Rs. 12,73,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 7,75,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

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BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.
Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

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Of all dealers, or of

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SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank. Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

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BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
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LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1 000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Eliya,
Kandy.
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

MINTON TILES.

WHITE GLAZED TILES.
"FRENCH" CERAMIC MOSAIC PAVEMENT TILES.
ITALIAN PAVEMENT TILES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.
MARSEILLES PAVEMENT TILES.
CABINET AND FURNITURE TILES.
CARRARA MARBLE AGENCY.

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Tombs, Monuments, Pavements, Table Tops, Vases, Pedestals, Fountains, Baths Statues, Stairs, &c.

IN ALL STYLES AND COLOURS.

Statues and Busts Cut from Photographs, Any description of work executed from Models or Drawing sent.

LAVATORY BASINS.
Oblong, Square,
Round Fronted and Angular.
URINALS, Angle and Flat.
ENGLISH & EASTERN W. C.
FOUNTAINS, SINKS, &c., &c.
SUITABLE for HOUSES and SHIPS.

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
60-62, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH CUT GLASS GAS AND CANDLE CHANDELIERS, TERRA-COTTA AND MAJOLICA WARE, &c.

By order of the Trustees of Essa Haji Abubakar and Essa Haji Abubakar & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Markets, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m. the following fancy goods consisting of 18 and 24 light cut glass candle chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 light gas chandeliers, gas arc lamps, spare chandelier parts, venetian glass, wall mirrors majolica, jardiniers with flower pots, centre-pieces, terra-cotta figures, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture, such as dining table, chairs, cupboards, almyrahs dressing and wash-hand tables, writing tables, easy chairs, bagatelle table, chiffonier.

1 18 karat gold half-hunting keyless watch by Beaumont.
2 gold watch chains.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Humber gent's bicycle with King of the Road lamp.
Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 strong-built double-seated brougham,
1 second-hand vis-a-vis,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Linden House, Apollo Bunder, next to the Bowen Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design platedware, crockery and glassware, ebonized cottage piano by Soundy & Co., windproof table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of N. G. COLLINS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Oriental Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., all the surplus stock and shop furniture of Messrs. H. Vogel and Co., transferring their business to Ootacamund, consisting of—

Gold and silver and metal watches, black marble drawing-room and 12in. dial office clocks, 15 days', going, a long astronomical regulator with large centre second, finest finished jewelled thoroughout, 35 days' going, gold and silver jewellery, musical boxes of best Geneva make, a glass and spectacle lense grinding and polishing machine complete and almost new, show cases, handsome screen, writing table, large copying press, tables of sorts, tools, &c.

The property will be on view two days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY on Gorebundur Road, at Santa Cruz, about 8 minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

Under instructions from the executors of the last will of the late Mr. Shamrao Maneckji Rele. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SUNDAY, the 13th day of March, 1904, at 4 p. m. the undermentioned landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty land or ground together with the bangalow, outhouse, stable and well standing thereon, lying and being in Mouji Dande Taluka Salsette, (Santa Cruz), in Zilla of Thana, registered in the book of the Collector of Thana, being a portion or plot of land assessed under Survey No. 238, containing by admeasurement 4310 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east formerly by the property of Cowasjee Dinsha Cash, and now partly by the property of Soondrabai Nanabhai Chimpie and partly by the property of the said Cowasjee Dinsha Cash, on the west by the Public Road, on the north formerly by the property of Purshotum Pandurang and now partly by the property of Vinayek Bapuje S. Kothare and partly by the property of Soonder Pandurang and Purshotum Pandurang and partly by the property of Purshotum Pandurang and on the south formerly by the property of Dorabjee Hosungji and Wittoba Krishnarao and now by the property of Pallonjee Cowasjee Bamboatwala.

The property will be sold with the furniture lying therein and the purchaser will be put in possession of the property immediately upon his paying the whole of the purchase money.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Mansukhlal Jamsetjee and Hiralal, Solicitors for the Vendors, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p. m, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the effects of the late Hajee Afundi, consisting of copper and brass utensils, wearing apparel, gold, silver and copper coins, books, false rings, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th March, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 17, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN SAFES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs, BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned an invoice of eight large and small Australian safes.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in very good order.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay arab, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong comfortable well-built rubber-tyred buggy, in very good order.
1 handsome strong English-built Ralli cart, in very good order.
1 handsome strong light English-built dog-cart, by "Windower," in very good order.
1 grey arab horse, 15-1, 9 years, showy.
1 grey waler gelding, 14-1, 8 years, fast and strong pony in harness, quiet in saddle, lost one eye in Somaliland Campaign, only reason of selling. Does not affect its work.
The property of Mr. W. C. Symes.—
1 handsome strong second-hand rubber tyred victoria on C. Spring, in very good order.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th March, 1904.

THE
BERNDORF
METAL WORKS,
OF ARTHUR KRUPP,
Berndorf, in Austria
by this present take liberty to bring again their
GERMAN SILVER
SHEET & WIRE
under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations,

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.
Berndorf, in Austria. December 1903

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 2.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£85 11-16 ex.	= + 1-15
3 do. Rentes	£95	= + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103	= — 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£84 11-16	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 11-16	= + 1-8
2 months hence	26 3-8	= + 1-4
Spot in New York	57 5-8	= + 3-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·16 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin „	20·47	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·86 1-2	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-8	= do
6 „ „ „	3 1-4	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 7-8	= do
7 day market loans	3 1-4	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000
At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills

Rs. 26,80,000	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 38,20,000	do	Bombay
Rs. 10,50,000	do	Madras
Rs. 75,50,000		

At 1s. 4 1-16d.
Minimum rate received 23 per cent. Average rate 16·76.
Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 2,00,000	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 2,50,000	do	Bombay
Rs. Nil	do	Madras
Rs. 4,50,000		

At 1s. 4 3-32d.
Minimum rate received 29 per cent. Average rate 15·09.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 1,00,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 90,00,000 (1 00,00,000)

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks F.-M. 10 1-13 = —1-15 quiet.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-6 = × 1-1. Sellers.
WHEAT—
White Karachi M.-J. Sellers 31s. = — 3d. Firm
Red Karachi, M.-J. Sellers. 30s.1-2 = — 3d.
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat A.-M. Buyers 33s. 9d. = — 3d. Dull.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 6 13-16. = + 1-8
ARRIVALS—
Steamers "Knight of St. George."
TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef, 29s.
„ Mutton 29s. 3d.
General Tone of Auction Firmer.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firmer, Surats quiet. Manchester Firm. Total sales 10,000. Spot 8·10 unchanged. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 3-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500, Imports 13,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
7·99	7·99	7·99
+ 7	× 7	+ 6
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·97	7·93	7·73
+ 5	+ 4	+ 5
Sept.-Oct.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·97	661	
+ 11	+ 11	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	15,000
Do. last year	29,000
Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Do. do Continent	7,000
Mid-Uplands	15·75 plus 15
Futures, month of March	15.44 + 43
Do. do. July	15·71 + 41

In New Orleans—

Spot	14 13-16 — 1-16.
Futures, month of June	15·89 +15
Do. do. Sept	12·95
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on 3rd March 1904 :—

Cotton	4,192 bales.
Wheat	10,015 cwts.
Linseed	25,001 „
Rape, Ral and Mustard	2,704 „
Gingellyseed	10,141 „
Poppyseed	31 „
Groundnuts	544 „
Castorseed	577 „
Rice	4,242 „
Myrabollams	5,903 „
Cottonseed	10,307 „
Mowraseed	35 „
Gram	1,788 „
Joowar	10,705 „
Maize	2,174 „

BOMBAY, MARCH 3.

Exchange—Tone quiet,

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 9-32d,
Do 6	do	do		1s. 4 13-32d
French Francs 3	do	do		171
Marks 3	do	do		139
Hongkong 30	Days'	Sight		134 1-2
Shanghai 30	do	do		189
Japan 30	do	do		Nominal.

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... Rs. 97·1
1st Settlement 30th March „ 97·0
Money Market.—Tone quiet.
BANK RATE.

Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent,
Bank of Bombay	do 25th Feb.	6	do,
Bank of Bengal	do 21st Jan.	7	do,
Bank of Madras	do 22nd Jan.	7	do,

SEEDS—	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steadier.	
Ready	5 7 6 7 8
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 4 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 12 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready...	5 14 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	5 13 0
Forward	5 15 0
Castorseed—Tone steady	
Ready	21 8 0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Howree Khandeish ...	31 0 0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	30 8 0
25 per cent. „ ...	30 0 0
50 per cent. „ ...	28 0 0
Black Kutnee „ ...	24 0 0
Yellow Hinghenghat ...	32 0 0
WHEAT.—Tone quiet	
Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 30-8
Club No. 1 „	„ 29-12
Hard Red „	„ 25

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone Firm.
Estimated sales ... 8,000 bales.
Imports ... 4,000 „

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June.
8·20	8·20	8·20
+ 21	+ 21	+ 21
June-July,	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
8·18	8·18	7·94
+ 21	+ 23	+ 21
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·07	6·70	6·58
—10	—9	—

COTTON.—The market is firm and a moderate business is reported at Colaba in spot cotton. Quotation are again raised about Rs. 2-3 while for Broach prices are about Rs. 5 higher.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	240	226	218	25 March.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	241	229	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	241	229	...	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	258	251	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...		242	232	do
Jalgaum do. ...		244	234	do
Khandwa do. ...		254	...	do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)				
Karanja do. do.		262	255 ...	do
Akola do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	265	258	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	269	261	...	do
Broach (M.-G.) ...	305	294	283	do
Bhownugger (M. G ...	271	261	...	25 May
Do. M.G, ...	267	257	...	do
Mutia (M. G.) ...	250	240	...	25 March.
Dharwar (S.-G ...			274	25 May.
Western ...			283	do.

The following is the statement of the Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 2nd March :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of Straits Dollar coinage on the evening of the 24th February	1,07,65,000
Value of Government Silver on do. do.	31,45,000
Total...	1,39,10,000

	Rs.	
Add—Silver received during the week on account of Straits Dollar coinage	2,05,000	
Do. do. Government...	39,49,000	
		41,54,000
		1,80,64,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of..		
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes		
New Coin paid to the Currency Department.	20,00,000	
Do. Reserve Treasury	16,00,000	
		36,00,000
Balance on evening of the 2nd March. 1904		1,44,64,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the Tenderers	1,09,70,000
Do do Government,	34,94,000
	1,44,64,000
There is in addition awaiting Assay—	Rs.
Bullion received for Straits Dollar coinage	....
Bullion belonging to Government	50,19,000
	50,19,000

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap,' see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper, Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c,

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. NERA.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay per the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Nera" from Marseilles yesterday :—

Mrs Qitken
Lt Col H Barnet
Lt Col W S Marshall
Major A E Qitken
Mr G J Roberts
Lt J C McSwiney
Capt G R Cassels
Col W T S Perry
Major C F White
Mr H G Percheror
Mr H Herkests
Dr Ram Sarup
Rev A C Lawson
Mr S N Din
Miss H E Hodges

Mr W Seaman
Mr Edward Forster
Miss Jackson
Mr and Mrs J A Rosetto and child
Mr H A Leonard
Mrs Lewis Gordon
Mr and Mrs Richardson and 2 children
Miss Chambar
Mr James McArthur
Mr and Mrs L B King and child
Mr J W Davis
Mr P Estafil.

The following passengers will sail to-day at 11-30 a. m. per the M. Maritimes Coy. steamer Nera from Prince's Dock shed No H. for Colombo, Australia, &c. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 10-45 a. m. sharp. Native servants and ayahs and Dock passengers must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed at 9-30 a. m., with all their baggages.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Mrs P E Langham
Mr E Banvard

Miss Gondrand
Mr Moran

FOR COLOMBO.

Mr and Mrs A J Munly
Mr G Jethmal
Mr M Hormusji
Mr C Bomonji
Mr E R Wagner
Mr Freedly
Mr S Dinshaw
Mr Fetterolf
Mr and Mrs W L Smith and 2 infants
Mr K P Paillot
Mr S E Zaleski
Mr and Mrs F Hutchinson

Mr and Mrs Gerburlensky
Mr and Mrs Herman Steinmet
Mr and Mrs Jacob Hirsch
Mrs Esther Lachner
Mrs Nuia Hirch
Mr N Lechner
Mr and Mrs Z Zelberman
Mrs Marie Turchini
Mr Abrahim Camarich
Mr A Hirsch Aushinles
Mrs Guittel Halich

FOR SYDNEY.

Mr A Williams
Mr H E Downer

Mr C F Ryan

FOR NOUMEA.

Mr and Mrs Ganioule and 2 infants
Mr Garien
Mr and Mrs Hentschel
Mr Rosier
Mr and Mrs Mathien
Mrs Lapargne
Mr and Mrs Rostaing
Mr and Mrs Levy and child
Mr and Mrs Deronen and 4 children
Mr Mouchel
Mr and Mrs Morean
Mr Aston
Miss Jeanne Schmatz
Mr Pascoal
Mr Bouvaits
Miss Levy
Mr Lohberger

Marie Mermond
Mr Cheuveau
Mr Mounot
Mr Thoumazeau
Mr Andreys
Mr Mas
Mr Stephan
Mr Debvalis
Mrs Bernier and 3 children
Miss Bernier
Mrs Chevron
Mr Dapille
Mr Hellequin
Messrs Engene-Rene Pascal
Mr Aubert Marcel
Messrs Bernier and Chevren

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 4.

Before Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

For Judgment.

1317—Bicknell M and M—Paul Beir and another vs Chatalal Javerdas K D Shroff.

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal

1270—Wadia, G and Co—Chabildas Lulloobhoy vs Dayal Mowjee and other—Kanga and P and Thakurdas, H and Co

1271—Bicknell M and M—Lakshmidas Vajjee and another vs Gongabai widow and others—Mansukhlal J and H Little and Co and C L and Co.

1275—Crawford B and Co—The B B and C I Railway Co vs N O Macleod—Little and Co

1273—Pestonjee R and K—Noor Mahomed Haji Oomer Dawood vs N C Macleod—Ardeshir H D and Co

1279—Daphtary and F Ranchhodas Bhukandas vs James Herbert Duckerby—Ardeshir H D and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

298-02—Payne and Co—The Baliche, Aniline and Soda Fabric vs Forben Fabriken Bayer and Co Ld—Crawford B and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suit.

1-02—Crawford B and C—The Bombay Flour Mills Co Ld vs The owners of s s Arvak—Smitham B and N

Long Causes.

334-03—Trabji D and Co—Damodar Umersey vs Bai Ambawidow and others—K B Menta—For Postponement.

162-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Nowroji Jehangir Hormusji vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji—P R S K and P.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSEL.

For Consent Decree.

746-03—Payne and Co—The Baliche Aniline and Soda Fabrick vs P H Chichgar—Nanu and H

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

273-03—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Saboo Sidick and others vs Mahomed Cassum Murad and another—Payne and Co.

135-03—Mantri B and N—Harichandra Yeshwant and another vs Franklin H Athaide and others—Dikshit and D

625-03—Hiralal D—Luxmibai widow vs Callianji Sunghjibhai and others—Bhaishunker K and G and Little and Co.

653-03—Payne and Co—Ranchordas Tribhovandas Mody vs Kaikhushru Burjorji Chokey—Unvalla and P.

272-02—M B Chothia—Bhau Sadashiv vs Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata—Ardeser H D and Co.

665-03—Shamrao and M—Mervanji Jehangir vs Abdool Hoosein Najurudin Chemoola—Jamsetji and R.

267-03—Matubhoy J and M—Haji Abdool Rehman Shiraji vs Haji ibi widow and others—Captain and V.

683-03—Payne and Co—Sanoor Poonja vs Aishabai and others—M B Chothia.

639-03—Mulla and M—Rajaballi Ramji Lalchadhir vs Samsen Huske—Captain and V.

697-03—Payne and Co—Ranchordas Tribhovandas vs Kaikhushru Burjorji Choksi—Unvalla and P.

641-03—In person—Tukaram Ramji Sarvi vs Laxman Vithoji and others—Jamsetji and R and In person, M

676-03—Matubhoy J and M—Kalidas Jairam vs Shepherd and Co—Bhaishunker K and G.

Before the Hon Mr. Justice CROWE.

For Judgment as to Costs.

871-01—Edgelow G and W—Macomedali Khan vs Mirza Mahomed bin Hajee Abdool Hoossein and others—Craigie L and O.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

241-03—Edgelow G and W Mahomed Ali Khan bin Hajee Mahomed Wabeekhan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdool Shirazi Craigie L and O.—Part heard not to be called on.

468-03—Jamsetjee and R Vishwanath Moreshwar Anja and others vs Miya Saheb Abdulalli Miya Saheb Sarafali—Smetham B and N—Part heard.

217-03—Edgelow G and W Sooderdas Cursondas Valatdas vs Maneckvahu widow and other Mansukhlal J and H.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TATA HIRABAI—March 3rd, the wife of Jamsetji N Tata, at her Residence, Esplanade House.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MURRAY—February 25th at Lahore at the house of her father Mr. J. W. A. McNair the wife of Captain J. G. P. Murray I M S, of a daughter.

COCKBURN—February 26th at Cawnpore the wife of W B Cockburn of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DODD–EVANS—February 29th at St. Paul's Church Mainpuri U P Robert John Sherwood Dodd U P Police son of the late Rev E S Dodd of Milton Ernest Bedfordshire England to Gertrude Ernestina Mary the elder daughter of A C Evans Executive Engineer Irrigation Department P W D

DEATHS.

MACCARTHY—February 25th at the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor Mrs Alice MacCarthy widow of the late Mr. MacCarthy of Manchester and daughter of the late Mr Bernard Reilly, Aged about 73 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 17m. Sun sets 6h. 6m., High water, 0-33m. 1-0m. Low water, 6-37m., 6-49m.
Meetings of the University Faculties, 5-15 p. m.
Annual meeting Tract and Book Society, Y. W. C. A., Wellington Lines 5 30 p. m.
John Roberts' Billiard match, Taj Mahal Hotel, 9-15 p. m.

KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of February the number of Khoja patients treated in this Dispensary was 1 558 Among them the number of new admission was 338; namely. 118 men, 100 women, 120 children total 338.

HONOUR FOR AN EAR SPECIALIST.—Dr. H. J. Dadysett, the well-known ear specialist of Bombay has been invited to attend the seventh Congress International D'Otologie to be held at Bordeaux in France on 1st August. Dr. Dadysett is the only specialist in India who has the honour of such an invitation. Aurists from various parts of the world will congregate in Bordeaux. Dr. Dadysett will probably leave for Bordeaux in July next.

ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS BY A MILL CASHIER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur committed Balkrishna Chintaman Shastri lately a cashier in the employ of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on charges of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of two sums of money for Rs. 1,150 each and one for Rs. 575 and making false entries in the books of account.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Captain A. H. D. Creagh and the Officers; the Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Bandmaster commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day :—

March	El Capitan	Sousa,
Overture	L'Italiana in Algiera,	Rossini.
Selection	The Toreador	Caryll.
A Dervish Chorus	In the Soudan	Sebek.
Selection	Coster Songs	Chevalier.
Valse	On Wings of Love	Bohm.

DEATH OF MRS. J. N. TATA.—Very general sympathy will be felt for Mr. J. N Tata at the death of his wife, Bai Hirabai, which took place yesterday, at her residence, Esplanade House. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon and was largely attended. Neither the husband nor the eldest son of the deceased lady is in Bombay, at present; Mr. J. N. Tata left for Egypt a short time ago: and so did the eldest son Mr. D. J. Tata, with his wife, for another place. The youngest son Mr. R. J. Tata is at present in Bombay. The deceased lady had been for some time past suffering from paralysis, an attack of which is believed to have been the cause of her death.

A CRIMINAL TRIBE IN BOMBAY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Boilley charged Khanoo Nagaya and six other Punjabees with being members of a criminal tribe (Harnai) and leaving their registered places without leave. The accused are the natives of Ludhiana in the Punjab and are registered as criminals in their districts. As they had left their places without leave from the authorities, a search was made for them and a Deputy Inspector with two assistants was sent to Bombay, where he arrived on Monday. Superintendents Nolan and Sloane and Inspectors Bartley Boilley and Draper raided a number of chawls in the native town on Tuesday night and arrested all the accused at several places. They were all identified by the men from Ludhiana as the criminals wanted there. The Magistrate ordered them to be sent to Ludhiana.

ROBBING THE RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Minnihan Chief Constable, G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Tulsiram Ramji, a Ramoshi in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, Sorabji Shapurji, an engine driver, and Ashrafali Rahimbux, an oil-man, the first with the theft of three cans of oil and a quantity of waste collectively valued at Rs. 4' the property of the Railway, and the rest with aiding and abetting him in the commission of the offence. It appeared from the evidence that the duty of the first accused was to keep a watch at the oil tank in the yard and the store room at the Victoria Terminus. The third accused worked under the second on his engine. Yesterday evening the second accused sent the third with some money to the first accused to fetch the oil and waste. The second accused paid the money to the Rameshi and got the articles, and as he was returning with them he was stopped by a policeman and questioned. Inquiries were set on foot and the other accused were arrested. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced the first and the third to three months rigorous imprisonment each and the second to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DYER AND A GILDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Paterson charged Giga Jivan Odhavji, a Hindu gilder, with assault and mischief in Rangari Mohola on Wednesday. It appeared from the evidence that the accused went to the house of Mahomedali Madarbux, a dyer in Rangari Mohola, on Tuesday evening and asked for some money. Mahomedali refused to give the money and the accused left the place saying "I will see you to-morrow." The day following about 10 a. m. the accused raided the house of the complainant with a gang of about twenty persons. The ruffians broke a bench in the room, and the accused tripped up the complainant's who fell unconscious. In the meanwhile the complainants wife came up with a baby in her arms and the accused closed with her. All the while the companions of the accused went on splashing the room with mud and other dirty things causing damage to silk "saris" and other cloth to the extent of about Rs. 250. The complainant lost two "saris" from the room. The whole party with the exception of the accused absconded before the police came up. The accused said he was under the influence of liquor and did not know what he did. The Magistrate convicted him of both the charges and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 250, which if paid was ordered to be handed to the complainant as compensation. In default of paying the fine, six months' rigorous imprisonment was imposed.

ADDRESS AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL:—Last evening at the Temperance Hall, Colaba, Miss Florence Balgarnie, who visits India as a deputation on behalf of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association of London, delivered a popular address on temperance. The hall was prettily decorated for the occasion; and there was an appreciative audience. Miss Balgarnie a daughter of the late Rev. Robert Balgarnie of Scarborough, arrived in this country about three months ago, and addressed large meetings in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies, the United Provinces, the Punjab, and Gujerat. She is an effective speaker and writer, and since 1877, has devoted her energies to the cause of temperance. Before her arrival in India, she addressed very large audiences in Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. Giving a short sketch of the starting of the Temperance Associations of London as whose deputation she had been travelling in different parts of the world, she said Bombay was about the last place she would visit in India. Hard earned wages, she said were squandered away by poor Bombay mill-operatives in drink, while their money could have been much better employed. The Lower class of persons resorted to cheap grog and liquor shops, and indulged in the vice of drinking in whose wake followed several other vices and offences. Realising the fact of drinking not tending to raise the tone of society or of its morals there was now a growing opinion forming amongst the better and educated classes in Europe and America against it, and this enlightened opposition should convince those who advanced the argument of example that it was not well to keep up a habit against which educated opinion had raised its voice unmistakably, and whose insidious influence on the human frame had been so strongly animadverted upon by medical science. Miss Balgarnie enlivened her discourse by citing illustrations and examples from history, as well as from instances that had come under her personal observation in India and elsewhere. A vote of thanks to the lecturer for her eloquent discourse terminated the proceedings.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—Dr D A D'Monte, M D, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations during the year 1903. H H the Maharaja of Mysore (when in Bombay,) Rs. 250; Mr Hurgovandas Moolchand, Managing Trustee of the Damodardas Tapidas Charitable Trust, Rs. 175; Khan Bahadur Barjorjee D Patel, Rs. 100; H E the Right Hon'ble Lord Northcote, G C I E, Mr Rustomjee Cooverjee Setna, in memory of his late wife Dhunbaijee and N W P each Rs 50; The Hon'ble Mr G C Whitworth, I C S through, Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co and The Secretary of the Port Trust Mass Committee, each Rs. 30; Bai Cooverbai, widow of Shapurjee B Mistry in memory of his late son, Ardeshir, Mr Burjorjee Maneckjee Patel and Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Sethna, in memory of his wife Avabai, each Rs 25; Hormusjee Eduljee Cama Charity Fund and Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, each Rs. 20; Mrs Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Rs. 15; Mr R Gilbert, O G O, H G, E C B A, The Hon'ble Mr E L Cappel, C I E, I C S, Mr Dharamsey M Goculdas, Mr Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr Adeshir Cursetjee Daroowalla, Mr S E Greaves, Mr Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia, Mr Mulraj Khatau, Mr H R Dunk, H H the Maharaja of Durbhanga, K C I E, Mr H Kemball, C E, Mr. N N Wadia, C M C, Mr E F Allum, Mr G S Rao M A, L L B, A P S, Mr Roostomjee M Kooka, L J F A O, Mr M H Muckba, The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur and Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt, each Rs 10; Mr Dorabjee Bomanjee Mody, Mr Rustomjee Hormusjee Ashburner and Messrs Canji Purbut and Co, each Rs 7; Mr Bezonjee Cowasjee Jamsetjee Jassawalla and Mr Ardeshir P Setna, each Rs 6; Mr A S Framjee, Mr M M Cama, H E E P, Mr Janardan Ragoba Sahani, H E B, Mr Sorabjee Framjee Matraswalla Messrs Vatcha Bros, Bai Bachubai Merwanjee S Jamsetjee, Mr P M Dalal, Sha Vussunjee Tricumjee Mooljee, Mr A Warren Jones, Messrs Dinshawjee Bhikhajee Khan and Co, Mr E F Allum, Mr Hormasji Mr Mehta Mr Kavashaw S Powvala, Mr Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, R U H, Mr Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Mr Rustam S Powvala, Mr P B Jeejeebhoy, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Budruddin Tyabji Mr Ibrahim Ahmadi, L C E, Mr Geo Gahagan O M, Messrs H J Rustomjee and Co, S D S, Mr Bhagwandas Narotamdas, N M G, U C, Mr Maneckji Dorabji Kanga, B A, L L B, Mr Lukhamsee Nappoo, Mr Perozshaw Maneckjee Kaka, Major Lloyd Jones, I M S, Mr H B Mc Kerrow, R D M, The Hon'ble Mr Goculdas K Parekh, B A, L L B, Mr Madhowdas Goculdas L Pasta, Dr H M Masani, Mr Framjee Dorabjee Panday, I M, H S C, Rao Bahadur K G Desai, L C E, Mr Framjee Jamsetjee Batliboi, Mrs Jehangir F Batliboi, P de S, Messrs Thos. Vadilalls and Co, Messrs C Phillimore and Co, Mr F N Giles, Mr Hormasji R Umrigur Mr D C Pandole, In sacred memory of Bai Goolbai Jamsetjee Chinoy by Messrs Chinoy Sons and Co, Dr Dosabai K Patel, L M & S, Parents, In memory of the late Mr Pestonji Merwanji Chinoy, Mr S P Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr H S Dikshit, B A, L L B, Mr A S Nariawala, J L R, Mr Henry Gray, Mr H M Bandorawala F A O, Mr S P West, Messrs D Merwan and Co, A N Other, Mr Jehangir F Batliboi, in memory of his late brother Mr Jamshedji, Mr Maneckji P Talati, Mr Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Mr Hirji Pestonji Dinshaw Adenwalla, Mr B J Panday, P D M, Bai Jerbai N Wadia, in memory of her late husband Mr Nowroojee N Wadia C I E Khan Bahadur P H Dastur, M A, Mr Radhakisondas Dwarkadas, Messrs Jootha Kanjee and Co, Mr N M Goculdas, The Hon'ble Mr S M Moses, Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr T J B Dalal, G H N S, Mr P F Talati, Mr Kalkhosro Maneckjee Burjorjee Minocher Homji, Mr Vejbhucandas Atmaram, Mother dear's memory, Dr A P Cama, Mr Fazulbhoy Janmahomed, Messrs Ahmedbhoy and Alladinbhoy Somjee, Mr Dinshaw D Curiamse, The Hon'ble Mr Justice George Jacob, I C S Mr Haji Mahomed Haji Jackaria, Mr Hajee Ahmed Hassum, Mr Ardeshir Framjee Davur, The Hon'ble Mr H S Dikshit, B A L L B, Mr Premchand Roychund, H E B, Khan Bahadur Adarjee Mancherjee Dalal and Messrs Cursetjee and Sons, each Rs. 5 and many others under Rs 5. Further contributions will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major H D Meresweather is appointed provisionally substantive Third Grade Political Agent with effect from the 28th September 1903

Captain G D Bruce, 61st Pioneers, acts pending further orders, as Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain W C S Prince proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel A J W Allen, Cantonment Magistrate, Deolali, and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Nasik, is invested with power to make orders as to local nuisances.

Mr J W Fellowes, District Superintendent of Police, Punch Mahals, is granted, with effect from the date of his relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

Mr C H Longley becomes substantive pro tem. Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police and to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. C. S. Marston, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is granted, with effect from the date of his relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to fifteen months.

Mr. F. J. Varley, M. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, is granted, with effect from the 28th April, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to eighteen months.

Mr. G. D. French, I. C. S., has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I. C. S., become Junior Collector with effect from 15th December 1903.

The Hon. Mr. E. L. Cappel, C.I.E., I.C.S., Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter General of External Commerce, is allowed privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough for nine months and twenty days, with effect from 3rd March.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., on return to duty, becomes Collector of Poona.

Mr. L. C. Swifte, I. C. S. on relief becomes Assistant Collector, Poona.

Major C. W. Garraway becomes a member of the Karachi Port Trust vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Bell, resigned.

Mr A. G. Wright, M A, Educational Inspector in Sind is deputed on special duty in connection with the conference on technical education to be held in March next.

Mr. P. Wren, M.A., Head Master, Karachi High School, is appointed to hold charge, in addition to his own duties, of the office of Educational Inspector in Sind during the period of deputation of Mr. A. G. Wright M.A.

Lieutenant E. H. Bayford, D.S.O., 18th Hussars, to be Aide-Camp to His Excellency with effect from the 12th December.

Mr. J. D. F. Engel, First Inspector of Factories, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 7th March, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Barry, M.B., I.M.S., on return to duty, becomes Presidency Surgeon, Second District, Marine Surgeon, and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba.

Lieutenant-Colonel R J Baker, M D, I M S, on relief, becomes Civil Surgeon, Belgaum.

Mr Khiamal Mohanlal Jiandani, L M & S, is appointed an Assistant Surgeon of the Third Grade.

Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I. C. S., becomes First Assistant.

Mr. F. J. Varley, I. C. S., becomes Second Assistant vice Mr. Madgavkar, promoted.

Mr. Charles Donald Lucas McIver and Mr. Charles MacDonald Lane, have been appointed Assistant Engineers, Third Grade, and are posted to Bombay.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Assistant Engineers, Third Grade, and are posted to Bombay :—Mr. Denis R.H. Browne—Nominated by London University. Mr. Arthur George Fritz Napier—Nominated by Victoria University."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bodlewell, 2,295 tons, Captain T W Scurr sailed yesterday for Azical, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Wharfedale, 1,832 tons, Captain J C Alexander, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo

THE steamer Langdale, 2,288 tons, Captain D J Kilby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 21st February, with a cargo of coal.

THE P & O S N Co's steamer Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain W H S Hall, will sail to-day for London with a general cargo.

THE steamer Dagfred, 653 tons, Captain P Salvesen, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Bangkok, 15th February via Singapore, with a cargo of timber and 3 cabin passengers

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, 2,825 tons, Captain A Chevalier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles 17th February, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons Captain W H Rothwell arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiwar coast ports with a general cargo and passengers

STORM WARNING.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received the following telegram from the Meteorological Department, dated March 3rd 12-31 p.m :—

"Storm signal. Southerly winds of force 5 off Kathiawar Coast this morning. They are likely to decrease during day."

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Dagfred s	Salvesen	Bangkok, Feb 15
2	Nera s	Chivalier	Marseilles, Feb 17
	Langdale s	Kilby	Calcutta, 21
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, March 1

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Kola s	McDiarmid	Persian Gulf
	Bodlewell s	Scurr	Azical

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Wharfedale, Alexander for Antwerp,
„ Mazagon, Hall for London.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Baroda for Zanzibar &c.
„ Nallir for Calcutta, &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, March 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 1st inst.

The Austrian Lloyds steamer Nippon left Trieste for Bombay via Karachi on the 8th ultimo, and may be expected here on or about 24th instant.

The P and O Company's steamer Oriental with the homeward Mails of the 27 February arrived Aden at 6 a.m. yesterday

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Director s—300 cwts maize Ralli Brothers; 6000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 300 cwts myrabollams G Madhowjee; 2000 cwts oilcakes Glade and Co; 10842 cwts myrabollams W Becher.

Olympia s—300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 225 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 100 bales wool, H A M Oosman 16 bales wool T Chimandas 680 cwts linseed cake Glade and Co; 6 boxes tea Wagle and Co; 10 bales cotton, 18 bales wool the Bombay Co; 35 bales wool, O Nanjee 501 cwts myrabollams G Madhowjee 27 bales wool E Latham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—3 cases curtains Glade and Co; 3000 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers 61 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey 4 pots rosa oil F F Campbell and Co.

Mazagon s—3 bales hides and skins, S Ebrahim; 13 bales hemp P Ahimjee; 15 cases fishmaws R Dhunjee and Co; 3000 cwts maize and 1360 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers; 11 cwts ivory E Saley Mahomed.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—640 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers; 3898 cwts cotton seed Killic Nixon and Co; 4000 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers.

African Prince s—1003 cwts castorseed Volkart Brothers 2500 cwts myrabollams, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 9100 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwts cottonseed David Sasson and Co; 879 cwts cottonseed and 3 4 cwts myrabollams W Becher Aleppo; 2512 cwts cottonseed Gaddum and Co; 4000 cwts cotton seed and 2031 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Becher 2011 cwts myrabollams P Jethabhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wharfedale s—452 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 4050 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4623 cwts myrabollams, Waghjee Becher 3,000 cwts maize N Khairaz and Co.

Imani s—1035 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 550 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 502 cwts myrabollams, P Bhimjee 5,021 cwts gingelley seed, and 201 cwts myrabollams A Blascheck and Co; 833 cwts myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 750 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co; 220 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 1087 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee 2000 cwts gingelley seed and 4,300 cwts castorseed, Societa Coloniale Italiana; 1,900 cwts mowraseed, John Fachiri; 487 cwts myrabollams, Waghjee Becher; 1,000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Corsica s—125 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 400 cwts horns, Rhadetbhoy; 55 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Corsica s—550 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co: 3,335 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

Clan Macischlan s—400 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co 745 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR HAMBURG.

Arginfels s—680 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2,130 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 270 cwts castorseed, J A Begbie and Co; 1,010 cwts myrabollams and 3,000 cwts castorseed, and 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 6,000 cwts boneseed, E C Nanjee; 2,010 cwts crushed myrabollams Waghjee Becher; 124 cwts olibanum, M J Jiomalbhoy and Co; 425 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers 495 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers

Swalefale s—7,631 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR BREMEN

Argenfels s—441 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 4,010 cwts gingellyseed, and 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 2001 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 640 bales cotton Volkart Brothers 220 bales cotton, 4000 cwts gingelly seed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,527 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—7,022 cwts gingellyseed, 3,600 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,500 cwts groundnuts and 4 000 cwts gingellyseed, Societa Coloniale Italiana; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 401 cwts castorseed, 5,175 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri 41 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons

Clan Macintyre s—19,496 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR NEW YORK.

Aleppo s—450 cwts assafoetida and 11 1-4 cwts dillseed, F Fischer and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 3rd March.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will be held at Santa Cruz from Tuesday the 8th to Saturday the 12th of March, and that the Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on the afternoon of the latter date.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th March.

1. Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters.

2. The B B and C I Railway Volunteers Range at Santa Cruz will be at the disposal of "F" Company on Sunday the 6th March for Company Prize Firing. Train leaves Colaba at 6-10 a.m. (Bombay Time) Members will pay their own train fares.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th March.

I. Detail;—Orderly Sergt. to-morrow Sergt Wm. Ewing next for duty Sergt. W Murray.

II. The following drills will take place to-morrow. 6-30 a. m. 6" B. L. Gun Drill No. 3 Co. No. 1 and 2 Companies at disposal of O C Co's. Evening as morning for Nos 12 and 3 Coy's E E Coy at 5-35 p.m. for Oyster Rock all night work.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Comdg. B. V. A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

ARE YOU GOING HOME ?

If so, make your preparations early and write to

THE
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
FOR SAMPLES OF THEIR
RENOWNED
LALIMLI
FABRICS
INCLUDING
CLAN TARTAN
LALIMLI
TRAVELLING RUGS.
ALL GUARANTEED
PURE WOOL

	From Rs. a.	To Rs. a.	
SUITING FLANNELS in all weights and mixtures, plain striped, and checked	2 8	3 8	per yard
SHIRTING FLANNELS ...	2 0	2 8	do
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNEL		at 2 12	do
TWEEDS		at 2 8	do
GREY WORSTED COATINGS	3 8	5 0	do
HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4	do
SERGES—Indigo Blue, Fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8	do
GREATCOATINGS	2 8	5 0	do

(All materials 54" wide)

TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide............ at 1 8 do

BLANKETS.

Rs. a.

BED BLANKETS, in White—
Size 6' by 5', 7' by 5', 8' by 5, 8' by 6½' feet
Rs 4-8, 5-4, 6-0, 8-0, each.
BED BLANKETS, Scarlet or Brown—Rs 4-12, 6-0, 7-0, 9-0, do.
BED BLANKETS, Medium weight in Scarlet only ....from 2 2 do.
HORSE BLANKETS—Black, 6' by 6' 4 2 do.
SERVANTS' BLANKETS—Grey 6¼' by 4¼'............From Rs. 1 12 to 2 12 do.
ARMY BLANKETS ....from 2 13 do.

TRAVELLING RUGS.

In genuine Clan Tartan patterns, size 90" by 60"—Rs. 12 each.

(SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE LIST.)

HOSIERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS,
BALACLAVA CAPS,
SOCKS, STOCKINGS, CYCLE
HOSE AND SANITARY GREY
UNDERWEAR
OF THE FINEST QUALITY
"ANYTHING MADE OF
WOOL."

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
A Fresh Shipment of some
MAGNIFICENT NEW MODELS
of this Celebrated Makers
HIGH CLASS RELIABLE
PIANOS.
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WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHI.
BASEL MISSION MANGALORE
ROOF TILES.
"MINTON" PAVEMENT DADO
AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES.
NINE ELMS PORTLAND
CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES
AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working Drawings, and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
7, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLSE
AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held on the 25th March, the Syndicate will proceed to appoint Examiners for the June L. M. & S. Examination, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before FRIDAY the 18th March. Forms of application for, and particulars with regard to, the Examinerships may be obtained on application to this Office.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR, M. A.,
University Registrar.
University Office, Bombay, 3rd March, 1904.

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1904.

ARMY REFORM.

THE report of the War Office Reorganisation Committee is declared to be most outspoken and imperative. Its main features are said to be decentralisation and separation of the executive from the administrative branches. It recommends the creation of administrative districts, the grouping of regiments into brigade districts and the extension of the territorial principle to other arms than infantry and the appointment of an adequate general staff. There are to be five Generals commanding-in-chief of troops in five districts, eight administrative districts under Major-Generals and nineteen brigade districts under Brigadier-Generals. The linked battalion system is to be abolished and the old numbers resumed by regiments. A telegram to our Allahabad contemporary gives us fuller details, showing that it is proposed the five general officers commanding-in-chief shall be left free for training troops, by entrusting the Major-Generals commanding the districts with administrative work including mobilisation arrangements, rifle ranges, training grounds, barracks, the supplies of local transport, remounts, hospitals and stores. The Army Pay Department is to be amalgamated with the Accountant General's branch and to form an Army Finance Department from which combatants are not to be wholly excluded. Its duties are clearly defined. It will supervise all receipts and disbursements, examine expenditure on clothing, arms and equipment, animals and material, and assist in framing estimates. The Defence Committee will undertake the duties of the general staff where both services are concerned, but it is suggested that a military general staff shall be appointed, the chief of which shall be aided by a Director of military operations, a Director of staff duties and a Director of military training, Promotions up to and including the rank of major are to be left to the general officer commanding the territory to which regiments nominally belong, and in order to introduce selection in the lower ranks, territorial regiments are to be formed in groups of eight battalions, deserving officers being eligible for promotion in any unit within the group.

The suggestions are widely approved of though doubtless we shall find, when the full text comes to hand, that flaws will be discovered by persons interested. The return to the old system of numbers will be welcomed, the territorial designations never having been popular, and even under it battalions held on loyally to the time-honoured number. The abolition of the linked battalion and the formation of groups of eight cannot but have an excellent effect, though in individual cases, where under ordinary conditions young officers might count on certain promotion within a measurable period, some hardship may occur. The outcome of the change however, in the long run, will be to equalise promotion and to do away with the possibility of a youthful and inexperienced officer in an unpopular regiment having senior army rank to a capable and mature officer in a crack corps. We are not quite sure whether the system of promotions up to and including the rank of major by the general officer commanding a territory is quite sound. It assimilates the system to that prevailing in the Navy, but it also opens the door to favouritism and the possibility of great acts of injustice and unfairness. In the Navy the flag-lieutenant of an admiral almost invariably receives promotion before it is his due, whilst better men are consequently superseded. Selection in such cases becomes a bane and a source of annoyance and discouragement to officers who have borne the burden and heat of the day out of range of the admiral's eye. Up to and including the rank of major, promotion in the Army might very well be left as it is, contingent on the ability of the officers concerned to pass the prescribed departmental examinations in time. By a strict adherence to existing methods the incapable officer and the "slacker" can very easily be got rid of We do not see why the Pay Department should not be entirely closed to combative ranks. Far better would it be to let combatants remain combatants and fill the Pay Department in the same way as prevails in the Navy, by the entertainment of a special branch. Indeed, considering the difficulty of keeping up the strength of combatant officers it is doubtful whether it would not be better to debar combatants from entering into any departmental employment. If a man wishes to deal with figures let him enter a bank or a counting-house; if with stores let him become a shop-keeper. But it is as absurd for departmental officers to retain military rank and designation in the Army as it would be in the Navy. Properly organized, there would be no greater difficulty in finding men for the one than the other.

The question as to the tenure of office by the New Military Members has been satisfactorily disposed of in the report. It was argued that the analogy of the Admiralty should be followed in this case as the military members ought certainly to be not less secure in their appointments than their naval colleagues on the Admiralty Board. From our contemporary's telegram we learn that a period of four years has been fixed upon, members of the council being ineligible for re-employment in the War Office until they have served a year on the staff or in command, a very excellent provision which will tend to keep high officers as fit for their appointments as the juniors whose welfare and advancement is in their hands. All these changes make for efficiency and if they are adopted and strictly observed there can be little doubt as to the results being vastly beneficial. In carrying out the changes at the War Office, all the old heads of departments go by the board. The wisdom of so disposing of them has been doubted in the home press, some organs severely criticising the step. It is urged that there was no intrinsic necessity for such a sudden and drastic change of personnel. The duties of the Military Members may be more scientifically grouped by the committee than they were before; but it is felt that the new military posts differing but little, except in name, from the old ones in authority over the army, it was unnecessary to remove from head-quarters every great officer to whom the army has been accustomed to look. Half measures would not avail. Drastic changes were necessary and we quite agree that men like Sir Henry Brackenbury, Sir W. Nicholson, Sir Ian Hamilton and Sir T. Kelly Kenny were in every way fitted to continue in the new offices corresponding to those from which they have been removed. They could best have licked the new system into shape. But doubtless important posts will be found for them on the new general staff, either in administrative or executive work. A leading London journal thinks not, and suggests that their removal is to be accounted for on the ground that they are held not to have given to the late Secretary of State that loyal and whole hearted assistance which Parliamentary Chiefs have a right to expect from their colleagues. We do not believe it.

AFFAIRS ON THE RAND.

ALL the accounts of the present state of affairs in the Transvaal agree in painting the condition of things in the gloomiest colours. The official views as to the causes of the depression and the remedy have been placed on record by Lord Milner and the Transvaal Government, but from many sources, which may not be entirely suspected of prejudice on the subject, comes the suggestion that the financiers and mining magnates are responsible for the distress which prevails on the Rand. Johannesburg is crowded with unemployed, many of the mines are idle for want of labour, and according to a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" the white man who is driven to "doss" in the Joubert Park in shoals cannot get rid of the idea that the mine owners are responsible for his condition. There is the suspicion that the cry for Chinese labour is inspired by motives largely political as well as industrial. To the Britisher tramping the streets of Johannesburg, the irony of the situation, after all that the Transvaal has cost, must be painfully apparent. The writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette observes that matters on the Rand are now twenty times worse than under the Kruger regime. The stagnation, he says, is terrible, the distress, appalling. "Along the reef is work for a quarter of a million workers yet here we have thousands and thousands of idle men walking about, living goodness knows how, sleeping where they can, and anathematising the day they made up their minds to come to South Africa." If there is work for a quarter of million of men and so many thousands waiting to be employed, the inevitable question arises why are not the workers and the work allowed to come together? It is no doubt the case that many of the unemployed are unfitted for the particular work required to be done, but it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the mining magnates, who have gained the upper hand with the Government, have no desire to see a stronger white proletariat on the Rand than is absolutely necessary. The results of the distress and want of employment are seen in a great growth of lawlessness. In the suburbs of Johannesburg the pedestrian is not safe from attack after dusk, sandbagging and highway robberies being nightly affairs, while burglaries are constant. A despairful place at the present time is Johannesburg, says the writer quoted, and a man may consider himself lucky if he be able to tramp to the coast and be permitted to work his passage home as a coal trimmer in the inferno of a steamer. He may have gone out to South Africa with high hopes as a first or second class passenger, to return in the coal hold, While this is the state of affairs the mine owners are making other attempts to secure advantages for themselves. The Vigilant Association have just checked an attempt to alter the Gold Law which would have had the effect of depriving the public of the right to peg claims in certain areas. Under the new draft Gold Law it is proposed that after the owner of private land in which a public digging shall be proclaimed has been allotted one-seventh of the land, the Lieutenant Governor shall have the right, should he consider that "circumstances require" that such land should not be open for public pegging, to cause the remaining six-seventh to be surveyed into claim areas which are to be sold by public auction. The effect of this provision would be that in all cases where the ground is of known value and accessible it would be withheld from public pegging and the ordinary individual would have only the chance of participating in discoveries of doubtful value. In the auctions too, while the individual would be cut out from competing by the action of the companies, the latter in accordance with their well known policy would avoid competing against each other. In the result they would obtain the claims at a nominal figure and the State would not benefit to any great extent. These are the points which have been urged by the Vigilant Association whose agitation in the matter has prevented the Bill being rushed through the Legislative Council.

CROPS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

During the past week slight rain has fallen throughout the Presidency of Bombay, and there seems to be a possibility that the situation in Khandesh, Nasik and Poona, where lack of moisture has been causing keen anxiety will be relieved. The standing crops are thriving in all the districts of the Province of Sind; and in Thar and Parkar recent rain has considerably benefited the growing plants. The only damage reported this week is slight injury by frost to the rabi crops in Karachi and to oil-seed in Hyderabad by rain. The harvesting of early rapeseed has been commenced in parts of Hyderabad. In Guzerat all districts have received supplies of rain, although in all cases the downfalls have not been seasonable. The standing crops of wheat, gram, and barley as a rule are doing well. In the Panch Mahals wheat and gram have been slightly damaged by white ants, rats and rain, but no other damage to these crops is reported from any of the Guzerat districts, except Surat where in parts of one taluka the rain which has fallen recently has slightly injured the growing plants. Cotton has been deleteriously affected by the rain in one taluka of the Panch Mahals, and in two or three talukas of Surat. Cotton picking has been commenced in Kaira, and it is in progress in Broach and Surat. The tobacco crop has been slightly damaged by the rainfall in Broach. The threshing of the pulse crop is in progress in the Panch Mahals and cultivators are still engaged with the threshing of jowari in the Chorasi taluka of Surat. Unfortunately the cultivators of the Konkan are still troubled with the attacks of locusts, which have done so much serious damage during the past few months in that part of the Presidency. The rabi crops are still being damaged by locusts in Kolaba, and Ratnagiri. The collection and spreading of rabi materials are still generally in progress. In Nasik cultivators are engaged with the planting of sugar-cane, and they complain that rats are damaging the growing crops. Much needed rain has fallen in Poona where the picking of cotton is engaging the attention of agriculturists, Locusts are still in evidence in Southern Maratha territory, but fortunately they are not doing any damage at the present time. Harvesting and threshing is still proceeding in this part of the Presidency. These operations have almost been brought to completion in Belgaum, where cotton picking is also going on and where cultivators are also engaged with the pressing of sugar-cane. Blight has done considerable damage to the wheat and cotton crops in Dharwar. In other parts of the Presidency conditions are satisfactory.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

THE mortality in the city of Bombay is still on the increase, although the health of the population is not unusually bad so for as ordinary and normal diseases are concerned. The total mortality last week was 1,420, the death rate per thousand per annum being 95·15. These large figures are still much below those of the corresponding period of last year, and they are exceeded by an even greater margin when the averages are taken into account. Last year there were 2,009 deaths,589 in excess of the present week's total. This was due mainly to the much greater virulence of plague last year. The mean for the past five years amounts to 2,232, which is 812 in excess of the figures for the seven days just ended. Plague has now reached a state of almost average virulence so that the falling off in the death rate during the present season is due to an improved state of the City's health in other directions. There were 832 deaths from plague last week as compared with 718 in the previous week an increase of 114; 1,297 in the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of 465, and 997, the average for the past five years, a decrease of 165 deaths. The total mortality of the city increased as compared with the record of the previous week by 138 deaths and it will therefore be seen that practically the whole of the variation in the figures was due to increase of plague. Four-sevenths of the total mortality last week was due to plague, and leaving that disease aside, the death rate would be about 41 per thousand per annum, not an extraordinarily high figure at the present time of the year. The disease has increased greatly in B and C Wards, and in Byculla and Kamathipura it is claiming large numbers of victims. There were 78 deaths in the former district and 72 in the latter. In Bhuleshwar there were 62 deaths; there were 43 in Umarkhadi, 45 in Kumbarwada, and 49 in Dhobitalao Small pox declined again, only being responsible for 14 deaths last week as against 20 during the previous seven days. This is satisfactory in view of the state of affairs which has prevailed in the city in previous years at the present season. Last year 64 deaths occurred from small pox during the corresponding week and the average for the five years is still higher. The city is fairly well off as regards fevers and diarrhœa and exceedingly so in respect of diseases of the respiratory organs. There was a slight decrease under this head as compared with the previous week, and the figures are very much below those of previous years. The Mussalmans are suffering much more severely from the several diseases now prevalent than the Hindus. The Europeans lost three of their number, the death rate for the community being 12·71. The births are still more numerous than in past years.

THE orders that the Subordinate Judge of Vita should hold his Court at Dahivadi are withdrawn.

IT appears that the cause of Sir Power Palmer's death, the news of which was entirely unexpected, was appendicitis.

A RESOLUTION by the Government of India, regarding Agricultural Research in India, with particular application to the Pusa scheme, is now being elaborated, and will probably be issued very shortly.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 1st was 1420, giving a death-rate of 95·15 per annum per thousand as against 134·62, the corresponding period of last year, and 146·11, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 51 died from fevers; 832, plague; 14, small-pox; 6, measles; 0, cholera; 2, leprosy; 55, phthisis; 50, diseases of the nervous system; 142, affections of the respiratory organs; 42, diarrhœa; 13, dysentery; 26, still-born; 126, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 62; Brahmin, 38; Lingaet, 10; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 745; Hindu low-caste, 140; Musalman, 333; Parsee, 37; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 38; Eurasian, 2; and European, 3. The total number of births was 323 as against 265 the corresponding period of last year, and 137 the average over the past five years.

HOW COTTON KINGS RULE.

THE OPERATIONS OF "BULLS" AND "BEARS."

[BY HERBERT TOURTEL.]

THE question has been asked again recently—How is it possible for a man like Sully, the Cotton King of the moment, to work his nefarious will to such an extent that he can force prices of the raw material of manufacture up to any level he likes, net his material millions through immaterial speculations, and dislocate the trade of two continents in the process?

He has no mills of his own, he owns no cotton plains, he is not a regular cotton broker. He has as little real concern with the cotton trade as any speculator has with the working of mines when he is simply gambling on differences from one account to the other. He is called the King of the Cotton Market, but never did monarch rule over a more shadowy realm.

How much a man like Daniel J. Sully can do depends upon a variety of conditions, writes Mr. Herbert Tourtel in the "Daily Express." There must first of all be a natural shortage of the cotton crop There must also be a good, steady demand for cotton, not only at the time he is carrying on his financial operations, but also for months ahead. It is not only on cotton that is wanted for immediate consumption that he builds his plans but on cotton which will be wanted for delivery at any future time before the next year's crop is due. Immediate cotton, purchased almost in sight of the speculator, is known as "spot"; cotton that is speculated in ahead is known as "futures."

Above all it is essential for the would-be Cotton King to choose the right time for his operations. This is where Mr. Sully has distinguished himself. He has brought the cornering and the squeezing that are vital to the success of his schemes into play months earlier than such plans are usually matured.

COLLECTING "BULLS."

The man who is going to raise prices must gather around him a body of men, keen as vultures, unscrupulous as fire, unemotional as camels. They must all be rich, and they must possess no more sense of honour than immediate loyalty to their immediate associates.

They must all be able to command outside money. There must, indeed, be no limit to the funds on which the man and his associates can draw when need arises. For days and days they may need nothing. The hour will come when they may be broken for want of a comparatively insignificant sum. Fabulous amounts have been circulated as representing the backing of the Sully pool.

When the pool has been formed, the plan of campaign arranged, the leader decides when operations are to start.

Some member of the pool, perhaps several, will enter the market as a purchaser. He will purchase, and go on purchasing. If the pool only want to make profits, there is a limit beyond which they will not buy. If they want to have matters all their own way, as Mr. Sully and his friends desire, they will endeavour to buy every ounce of material that is or is likely to be on the market.

On this subject they will have ample information. Sources will be tapped all over the country to supply this elaborate calculations will be made, until the conspirators know within a very small amount how much cotton can in reality be placed on the market at any given periods during the next few months.

SECRECY ESSENTIAL.

Caution will be exercised so that their design of cornering the supply is not suspected. This, if known generally at too early a stage, would ruin their project.

They buy, and buy, and buy, and when they know that they are in a strong position they ignore caution make no secret of their intentions and boldly come into the market in all their strength, convinced that the more support they give to the buying the better it will be for their own fortunes.

The stage has now got to that of a "bull" pool. A clique is formed, and not only formed, but is in active operation to force prices up, and so out of the increased price make money for its members.

How the money is made depends upon the old, old law of supply and demand. Cotton is, to start with, naturally scarce. More is certain to be wanted during the course of the season than can possibly be supplied. This in itself leads to a natural dearness. That natural dearness is the basis on which the gamblers work.

Obeying the instructions of the leader of the herd, the king "bull," the various members play their parts. Buying and buying all that comes into the market, they effect a twofold object. In the first place, they lessen the available amount of cotton for others to secure, and give a spurt to the natural dearness.

In the second place, they are accumulating big stocks of their own, which are becoming more and more valuable every day by reason of the enhanced price they are artificially creating.

NATURAL ENEMIES.

If they could make sure of carrying on this process day after day, all speculators would be "bulls" and "cornerers," but this is impossible. The amount of any commodity, cotton or otherwise, is limited. Also the "bulls" have natural enemies in the "bears." These are the men on the Cotton Exchange in New York who are doing their utmost to bring Sully and his clique down. Just as Sully's men buy and buy, and buy, so the "bears" sell, and sell, and sell, having, of course, no actual cotton to sell.

The "bears" make their profit on the fall of prices. They sell out at a high price and get paid. When the time comes for them to deliver the cotton they have sold they buy it at the lower price. The difference between the two prices is their profit.

The success of a Cotton King only comes when he has forced the "bears" into such a "corner" that they dare sell no more. The king knows exactly how much cotton there is to be sold. He knows how much he and his men have bought. He also knows how much persons known as "trailers," who only follow him in the hope of getting the crumbs that fall from his table, have bought. He can account for all the cotton there is to be had.

Finding himself in this position, if the "bears," his enemies, sell, and so tend to lower the prices, he turns round on them and has them at his mercy. He buys what they offer. Then he demands execution of the contract—delivery of what they have sold. They are caught "short," and can only make such terms with him has he himself approves. Mr. Sully caught one big firm in this manner a few days ago.

One example usually is sufficient. He has then "cornered" the market, and has prices entirely in his control. The great falling back in prices the last day or so proves that Mr. Sully has not absolute control of the market. He may get it, and if he succeeds he will probably run cotton up a few pence a pound. This, if done, would mean cessation of work in almost all cotton districts.

The dangers that a Cotton King has to face are the accidents of the market. Before him there is ever the fear of collapse, when his fortune may melt away as swiftly as it grew. But the chance of adding more and more to his pile lures him onward, ever on until in all probability, like all gamblers, he falls buried in the ruins of his greed.

AT the Bombay High Court yesterday, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, delivered judgment in the case against Bal Gangadhar Tilak of Poona. He was arraigned on two charges of perjury before Mr. Clements, special magistrate at Poona, who convicted him on both charges and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. Against this conviction Tilak appealed to Mr. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Poona, who decided that, of the two alleged false statements, no convictions on the second statement of wrongful confinement could have been obtained on the evidence adduced for the prosecution. Mr. Lucas confirmed the conviction as regarded the first statement, but found there were certain extenuating circumstances in the case, owing to which he reduced the sentence to one of six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default further rigorous imprisonment for two months. The result of the appeal to the High Court has been that Tilak, who had been on bail, has been acquitted of both the alleged false statements; and ordered to be discharged; and the fine, if paid, is to be refunded to him.

JAPANESE LAND SCHEME.

INVESTING PORT ARTHUR

BLOCKADE EFFECTS.

DISTRESS IN MANCHURIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The "Times" in an article commenting upon the Japanese reply to the Russian Notes to the Powers, says, there is small wonder that Japan on the 6th ultimo announced that she would resort to independent action. By this Japanese statement she has no difficulty in disposing of Russia's childish suggestion that Russia be allowed a further comfortable period to wait.

Our Ally put her navy in motion with a promptness and courage that extorted the admiration of the world, and her action was in accord with the prevailing practices in most modern wars.

The "Daily Chronicle" says Russia's complaints are peculiarly flimsy and her contention so weak that a reply is scarcely necessary.

Twenty-five Japanese officers departed from London to-day for Japan and were warmly cheered by the crowd as they left Euston Station.

The Russian warship Dmitri Donski has been granted five days for repairs at Suez.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The Russian torpedoers which left Port Said for Algiers have returned to Port Said, alleging bad weather as the reason.

An official despatch from Port Arthur, dated the 2nd inst., says that the Japanese have not been seen since the 27th inst.

Some Russian cruisers and destroyers have reconnoitred within a radius of sixty miles without discovering them.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

An "Englishman," special cable dated London the 3rd instant states:—

The Japanese are landing troops at Liaotung with a view to investing Port Arthur by land. The movement begins in a fortnight.

The Paris correspondent of the "New York Herald," gives a St. Petersburg report that Port Arthur is to be abandoned by the enemy after sinking their ships.

A Singapore message, dated March 3rd, states:—

A reliable correspondent, wiring to the "Straits Times," says the Japanese battleships Iwate Fuji and three cruisers, which took part in the attack on Port Arthur on the 9th February, are repairing at Sasebo.

The blockade of the Russian port is causing widespread distress and suffering, Manchuria being reduced to starvation.

At Vladivostock the prices of provisions have reached a fabulous rate.

The situation at Chefoo is also harrowing, the town being overrun with starving refugees.

VISCOUNT HAYASHI.

Viscount Hayashi belongs to the Samurai class—the class that in the old days carried two-handed swords—and was, even in his childhood, influenced in favour of Western civilisation by an American missionary who educated him. When the Civil War of 1868 broke out, he was a schoolboy at King's College, London, and was recalled thence to fight for the Shogun against the Mikado. After the war was over the Mikado had the wisdom to make friends with his enemies, and Hayashi was admitted to the Diplomatic Service, and shortly afterwards made Governor of Kobe. Before coming to London he had represented Japan in China, at St. Petersburg, and at the Peace Congress at The Hague. At the time of the Boxer rebellion he rendered valuable services to our Government by supplying much information that could not otherwise have been obtained Viscount Hayashi is married to a lady who belongs to the Japanese aristocracy, and has a daughter who is married to Mr. Fukuzawa, the son of the Fukuzawa who led the movement for the Europeanising of Japan, and the editor of the "Ji-Ji Shimpu," the leading newspaper of the country. Mr. Fukuzawa's daughter has been adopted by the Hayashis, and is being brought up as an English girl. The Viscount has written a Japanese novel, and has translated many works on political economy into Japanese, and has even contributed an article to one of the English reviews. His favourite recreation is photography. He excels at it, and some of his photograps have appeared in our illustrated papers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RAFTS FOR STRAITS AND CHINA.

LONDON MARCH, 2.

One hundred and fifty-two Sherwood Foresters and a draft of the Army Service Corps for Hongkong and 295 men of the second battalion of Manchesters for Singapore embark in the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Manila on Saturday.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FINANCES.

No Remission of the Taxes.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain receiving a deputation of licensed victuallers said he could hold out no hope of any remission of war taxes this year.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN SCOTT.

The death is announced of Sir John Scott.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

A Majority of Forty.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

An important Resolution condemning the Sugar convention was introduced in the Commons last night.

The Government majority fell to forty and the Resolution was rejected by 202 against 162.

MORE TROOPS FOR MALTA.

Preparations for Eventualities.

It is stated that 2,000 additional British troops are going to Malta, it is supposed with a view to proceeding to China in the event of necessity.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The Fourth Test Match.

In the fourth, test match England are all out in second innings for 210.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The fourth test match played at Sydney has been won by Warner's team by 157.

SHARP PRACTICES IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA MARCH 3

The city police arrested an individual who had very much the appearance of a Mahomeden but who subsequently turned out to be a Hindu, by name Bamji Gungaram, He wore a leather belt with a brass buckle in which was inscribed "Bhavnagar police, No 161"; he also wore the sacred thread of the Brahmins and gave a curious account of himself which in effect was true, He had been serving as an attendant at a hostelry in Bhavnagar and had made the acquaintance of a young man, named, Mohun Dolat who lent him Rs. 10 and introduced him to another person named Hoosain Bhika. Mohun confidentially admitted having robbed a Bombay merchant, under whom he had served, of Rs. 500 out of which sum he lent one Narbharam Rs. 300 to start a theatrical show, Bamji then asked his new friend for another loan of Rs.100 by which he promised to start a theatrical show himself. Mohun consented on condition Bhamji should take Hoosain along with him to Bombay and while there he should see Narbharam and ask him about the Rs 300 lent to him. Bamji and Hoosain then repaired to Bombay where they ferretted out Narbharam and demanded Rs. 300 that were lent to him; he denied all knowledge, and the couple then arranged that one of them should again visit Narbharam in the disguise of a Bhavanagar policeman and Ramji decided to play the role which had the effect of making Narbhram pay Rs 50 with a promise of paying the balance in a few days. Ramji then gave Hoosian the slip and came down to Poona where he has been arrested for sailing under false colours. It is stated that some time ago a young man named Mohun Tribhovan robbed his master of cash and valuables worth about Rs. 450 and disappeared, The Bombay police are in search of this man and it is thought the arrest in Poona of Ramji Bhavnagar Waiter alias Mahomed Ali Khan the Bhavnagar sham policeman, will eventually lead to the capture of Mohun Tribhovan the absconding cashier of Bombay. The prisoner was placed before the City Mamlatdar and the case was remanded as the police are instituting further enquiries

TILAK'S ACQUITTAL.

WILD ENTHUSIASM IN POONA.

POONA, MARCH 3.

The news of Mr. Tilak's release was received in Poona at 12-30 p m., and spread like wild fire all over the city. Shortly after Tilak commenced to receive visitors, in twos and threes and soon the throng grew large on the road; each party garlanded him and daubed his forehead with red powder and made also a present of sweetmeats; continuous stream of visitors went in and out of his Wada and the road in front of his house was blocked by carriages and pedestrians. Special thanks-giving services were held in the principal temples. Tilak visited the chief Hindu temple after his devotions; along the route he passed, cheers were given enthusiastically; the telegraph office in the city was very busy, receiving the congratulatory telegrams, that were pouring in; more than 200 telegrams were received.

BOGUS CALCUTTA AGENT CONVICTED.

Mahadev Khairwar, bogus agent of Messrs. Ezekie Cohen and Co. of Calcutta was convicted by the City Magistrate for cheating and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs.50.

A MILLIONAIRE'S MOTOR-CAR TRIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3

Mr. J. S. Phipps, the son of Mr. Phipps, the American Millionaire, accompanied by his newly married bride, a maid, a valet, a German chauffeur and some native servants arrived in Calcutta to-day in motor cars, thus completing a motor car trip from Bombay to Peshawar and from Peshawar to Calcutta. The party had left Bombay on 5th January last and had proceeded to Peshawar whence they came on to Calcutta, the distance travelled being roughly about 4,000 miles.

THE QUESTION OF TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES.

A BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RESOLUTION

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have reported against the adoption of the proposal put forward by the Telegraph Department for ceasing to consider abbreviated telegraphic addresses, as confidential; the Chamber hold that publication might lead to confusion and that it would deprive firms of some protection against fraud.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

Messrs. L. S. Dean and F. F. Bingham have been appointed by the Secretary of State to the Superior Accounts establishment as Assistant Examiners, and are posted respectively to the office of Examiners of Public Works Accounts of Bengal and Madras.

Mr. Kennedy, the officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is transferred to the Punjab, Mr. A. F. Higgins to officiate in Bengal in his place.

Mr. Howard, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, has twelve months' leave.

Mr. J Coates, Executive Engineer officiates as Assistant Secretary vice Mr. Howard.

EXHIBITION AT CALCUTTA.

OPENED BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

The Exhibition, which the Viceroy opens this afternoon, includes the original musnad upon which Clive placed the Nawab of Murshidabad after the battle of Plassey. It is like a round table about five feet across the top and eighteen inches high and is cut legs and all, out of one solid block of blue slate. There is also a letter written by the Queen to Lord Curzon a fortnight before her late Majesty's death, a model of the old Fort William including the Black Hole in wood, the Koran copied by the famous Yakut Mostasimi in the year 1232, A. D., seals and autographs of all the Kings of Delhi, autographs of all the Governor-Generals of India including both Wellesley and Wellington, a collection of originals of the great treaties in connection with India, splendid paintings copied from the originals of scenes in the late Queen's life, a quantity of old prints and pictures including a great number of historic scenes in connection with India, also the Herald's coat and blazon trumpet and a series of capital pictures of the Delhi Darbar and a number of busts and cannon and other weapons of historic interest. There are besides plans and elevations of the Victoria Memorial Hall and samples of Greek and Indian Marbles for the building of the same. Of these the Indian samples, especially those from Rajputana, afford a striking contrast to those from Europe being superior both in purity of colour and transparence.

LATER.

The Viceroy opened the Victoria Memorial collection here to-day before a large gathering which included Lord Kitchner, Lieut. Governor of Bengal, the leading officials and non-officials and ladies. In the course of his opening speech the Viceroy gave particulars of the position which has been reached in connection of the Victoria Memorial and said that including interest the total sum contributed till now amounted to fifty eight lakhs of rupees; contributions would still be welcome, however, for decorations. He went on to describe the collections and spoke of the willingness which has been found on all sides to contribute objects of interest and of what he hoped to do in the way of supplementing them when he should be at home in the coming summer.

Sir William Emerson also spoke giving particulars of the buidings which he said would be in Italian renaissance style of marble which would be procured partly in India and partly in Greece, Indian marble being used for such portions as could be worked up without the costly machinery which would have had to be imported involving great delay if indigenous marble alone were used.

H. E. LADY LAMINGTON.

VISIT TO THE DOCKYARD.

HER EXCELLENCY Lady Lamington, accompanied by Lady Molyneaux, visited the Government Dockyard yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, and was received at the main entrance by Captain S. Goodridge, R.N., C.I.E., the retiring Director of the Royal Indian Marine; Captain Elderton, Assistant Director; Commander Vale, Staff Officer and Mr. Watson, the Constructor. The distinguished visitors were shown round the factory under Mr. Pickard, Inspector of Machinery, and were taken over the boiler making department by Messrs. Care and Wade. An inspection of the fitting shops under Mr P. Burn was also made. Lady Lamington and Lady Molyneaux remained at the Dockyard for about an hour and a half and expressed themselves well pleased with all they had seen.

VISIT TO THE LADY NORTHCOTE ORPHANAGE.

Her Excellency Lady Lamington paid a visit to the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage at Girgaum yesterday afternoon. Her Excellency who was accompanied by Lady Gertrude Molyneaux and Mrs. Du Boulay arrived at the institution at 5 o'clock where she was received by Mr. Chabildas Laloobhoy, Rao Bahadur Ruttonsey Moolji, Mr. R, P. Lambert Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Mr. Damoder Goverdhandas, Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal and Rao Bahadur Rutonji Nathoo Sailor. There are at present 117 orphans in the institution all of whom are healthy. Her Excellency went over the institution and inspected the class rooms, bed rooms, store rooms and kitchen. The knitting works executed by the girls of the school were next shown to her Excellency. The party then went into the hall, where the children went through a programme of recitations and dialogues. At the conclusion of the programme Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, on behalf of the Committee, thanked her Excellency, for honouring the institution by her visit and in doing so said, the Committee were trying their level best to have a permanent building. The Government had granted a site at Byculla under certain conditions, but owing to the state of the funds, the project was not likely to come into existence for some time. The distinguished visitors were then presented with bouquets of flowers. Her Excellency expressed herself well pleased with all she saw and left amidst loud cheers of the orphans.

BILLIARDS AT THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

MR. J. ROBERTS vs. MR. H. MUIR.

IN his game with Mr. H. Muir which was commenced at the Taj Mahal Hotel last evening Roberts greatly improved in form and played with his characteristic brilliance. The terms of the game are identical with those of the match with Mr. Powalla, Roberts conceding 1625 in 2500. Roberts easily reached his points making breaks of 83, 100, 75, 236, 38, and 42. His biggest break was a splendidly played compilation, containing several well played series of cannons at the top of the board. He broke down at an apparently simple red with the balls well placed at the top of the table. Muir did nothing of note. The scores at the interval were:—

Roberts (in play.)	701
Muir (receives 1625.)	1702

At night Roberts was again in capital form and although Muir improved considerably he was unable to maintain his handicap. Roberts made breaks of 85, 37, 108, 96, 105, 120, 42, 58, and 39. Muir did not exceed 20. The scores at the close of play were.

Roberts (in play.)	1601
Muir (recives 1625.)	1923

It has been arranged that Mr. Roberts will play a match of 3000 up with Mr. Powalla or another player for a stake of Rs. 200, presented by the Indian Hotels Company. He will concede a handicap of 2250. The match will be played on Saturday evening, Saturday night and Monday night.

THE opening prayer in the House of Delegates, Richmond (Virginia) was mainly devoted to a petition for the success of Japan. The members later in the session showed that they cordially approved of its terms.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT.

ON Wednesday H. E. Lady Lamington was present at an interesting assembly at Mrs. Batty's bungalow on Nepean Sea Road. Mrs. Batty had invited all the school-mistresses and female assistant teachers in the Bombay Municipal Schools to an afternoon party and a large number of them, Hindus, Parsis and Mussulmans, accepted the invitation, besides many other guests of every community.

This is a new departure and one that was very evidently successful in a pleasant social sense. When Lady Lamington arrived the School Mistresses sang a hymn of welcome, the Mahratta section intoning a special one on their own account. Mrs. Batty had provided a large number of pretty and useful mementos of the day which Lady Lamington presented to the recipients. Some of the European ladies sang and played. Tea, coffee and ices, with numberless varied refreshments were enjoyed and the afternoon passed quickly. Some of the school mistresses have been twenty-seven years' teaching, others even more, and their worn faces bore the imprint of much patient work. The salaries of the certificated teachers vary according to service and qualifications, from twenty-five rupees to seventy or eighty, the uncertificated enjoy the princely pay of ten rupees a month, which is about what a very ordinary peon draws. It seems a totally inadequate sum for which to give all the hours of a long day to the most exhausting of occupations, and one that demands tact, study and the rare gift of imparting information. The teaching staff of every country has always enjoyed the scantiest portion of the nation's wealth, while engaged in training the children of that nation to lead lives that may sustain its prestige, but we doubt if any country can point to a lower scale of pay than our municipal schoolmistresses receive in Bombay. It was a lesson and should be a relief to the taxpayer to see how contented they all looked at Mrs. Batty's on Wednesday, enjoying an off-day in her hospitable bungalow. Among the guests were Lady Jenkins, Mrs. Crowe, Sir James Monteath, Hon. Mr. Fulton and Miss Fulton, Mrs. and Miss Sassoon Dr., Mrs. and Miss Mackichan, Mrs. Adams Wylie, Mrs. Childe, Mrs. Ferguson, Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Chandavarkar, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir. Mr. Tribowandass, Mr. and Mrs. Mulji B. Barbhaya, Mrs Nikambe, Miss Ashworth, Mr. and the Misses Lund, Hon. Mr. D. Chichgar, Hon. Mr. Daji A. Khare and many others.

BOMBAY MOTOR-CAR BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I had been taking advantage of enforced leisure which Nemesis in the shape of convalescence after mild attack of fever, had impressed upon me, to read discussion on Motor Car Bill which took place at last meeting of Council of his Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations only. Sir, that discussion is all a flim-flam and the scattering of bread upon water. If there are no motor-cars, how can want Bill? Tradesmen are sometimes sending Bill when no goods sent, but honourable legislators giving Bill when no motors is a thing ridiculous and absurd. If no motors except a flea-bite, why they need regulating? As Papal Apostle Delegatie was remarking the other day why ape the Europe clothes? So also why ape the Europe laws? Honourable Mr. Fulton, our noble second councillor, does not blush confessing he is wanting Bill, because "in all countries, France, Germany and England," they have got. Is France, Germany and England all countries in Europe? Can no good come out of Madagascar or Navarino or what that place was? When Bill first came before Council objection was raised that it was a mere skeleton bill. Why they are wanting skeleton bill? When motor cars are killing somebody there may be skeletons, but not before, death first, skeleton afterwards, a bad second If the Council are wishing to prevent making of skeletons why they are not limiting speed which will cause gentle crushing only like elephant at circus? If honourable members are not wishing to enforce regulations what for do they make them? There is no satisfaction to be got out of playing with these bald rules.

Then numbers; what for numbers? Who is to tell stray police number of car which had caused cataclysm among his road-side rambling half-fowl or dog or it may be his children. "O. Kakaji," shouts Ramchunder, "wuh smoke-and smell-gharry has brought your poultry-yard to kingdom-come. There they lie, succumbed, but like Mellin's food untouched by hand; still breathless and wholly expired." To his importunities Ramchunder makes answer: "I could not see number for volumes of dust he was raising by his extravagance of speed." Number was there and it looked like "Yes, Yes. Oh gee. That must be 8809 of course." "But there is no such number among cars." "Call policeman." "What number is that last motlekar?" "Kisko mallum? I am a poor man and how to tell?" "One per cent of the police are reading English, perhaps two, and how many general public? On Railway Stations name is being painted in English, Guzarathi, Marathi and Hindi, then why not also on motor cars? Putting on number in one lakh languages does not materially affect speed and does not minimise weight with which wheels pass over chicken or small boys. Horse buggy is heavy; landau or wisawis is great weight, more relentlessly killing paassers-by and townspeople, why they have not numbers? Because if you are wanting number you too want pencil and pocket-book and people who are blind and deaf and crippled too much to get out of way, well, now benign Government alleviates their sufferings so much they cannot die and cease troubling this sublunary sphere, nature is inventing motor-car to compensate and strike the balance. What does it profit a man if he gets bowled over by motor-car and lose sight of registered number? No more than if tikka or bicycle. Are you numbering bicycle; are you numbering private gharry? If you get prostrated by force from rearguard by any invention of man or devil, is policeman there to take down number with pen of ready-writer? Sir, whole thing is a rot, but as Virgil says "Valeat quantum valere potest."—Yours. &c.

DUNJISHAW BURJORJEE MOTOR,

Fort, March, 3.

CINEMATOGRAPH ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Edison Cinematograph Company gave its fist performance at Watson's Annexe last evening, before a fairly good sized and highly enthusiastic audience. The programme comprised tweny-one different numbers, comic, sentimental, tragic and patriotic, and it is no exaggeration to say that the pictures were decidedly better than anything of the kind heretofore presented in Bombay. Two of the pictures namely "Cinderella" and "A Trip to the Moon," were presented in as many as thirty different scenes, elaborately got up, in fact they were more pretentious than any moving pictures we have ever had the good fortune to witness. To-morrow night the company makes its second and final appearance in this city on which occasion an entire change of programme will be presented and among the pictures will be an exact reproduction of the recent great glove contest between Jaffries and Fitzsimmons for the pugilistic championship of the world.

MME. CARAT, of Romainville, who engaged a simple peasant woman to serve at fifty francs a month as her substitute in the prison of Nanterre, was only carrying on the journalistic traditions of France. The prison editor became an important functionary in a newspaper office during the Second Empire. He was a ragamuffin whose duty it was to drop in and ask if he had to go to prison. He had nothing to do with the paper except to suffer for its faults. His name blazed gloriously on the front page, while he fuddled himself in a convenient cabaret. But when the order went out for the arrest of the editor—he was the editor, and the paper proceeded calmly.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present: Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. James Macdonald, Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Dimmock, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, Mr. Kaliandas Keshewdas, and Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner.

FERGUSSON ROAD SEWERAGE DISTRICT.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner with regard to the works required for remedying the overflow of sewage on to the public roads in the Fergusson Road Sewerage District. The Commissioner in his letter stated that as desired by the sub-committee he had consulted Messrs Hall and James on the subject and they recommended the adoption of the proposal to extend the 15-inch sealed sewage main in Fergusson Road from the culvert to the junction of Fergusson Road and Worli Road. He forwarded a copy of Mr. James' report on the subject and requested an early decision of the Standing Committee in the matter.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the execution of the works at the estimated cost of Rs. 11,333.

THE PORTUGUESE CEMETERY.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—"I have to state that Cemetery No. 7, known as the Dharavi Cemetery, which is in charge of his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun is almost full, and a new Cemetery has to be provided for the Portuguese community. I have had enquiries made for a plot of ground suitable for burial purposes, and forward herewith a plan showing a plot of ground at Haines Road belonging to the Municipality. This could with certain improvements be made available for the purpose and the Bishop of Damaun has approved of it, and the Health Officer has no objection to its being used for burial purposes. The area of the ground is 25,330 square yards and the Health Officer recommends that half of this be given to the community, an area which would suffice for about 14 years. The ground is low and requires to be filled in and enclosed with a wall. A ditch will also have to be cut through it to carry off the storm water. The cost of these works is estimated by the Executive Engineer as under:—Filling in 12,690 square yards Rs. 11,932; enclosing with wall Rs. 15,830; cutting a ditch and pitching it Rs. 1,300. 10 per cent, contingencies Rs. 2,917. Total Rs, 32,039. I recommend that the above works be carried out and the ground be made over to the community. If the Standing Committee and the Corporation approve of my recommendation the cost can be met by a transfer from the allotment of Rs. 1,98,394 provided in the 15 3-4 lakhs loan for raising sewage in the Queen's Road sewer, which work is not likely to be undertaken.

It was resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee that if the proposal was approved, sanction be given to the cost of the work proposed to be carried out,

ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES.

The following resolution of the Corporation was considered:—"That, with reference to the letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department dated the 22nd January 1904. Government be informed that the Corporation concur in the proposed appointment of Mr. C. F. Stevens to fix, for the next ensuing term of five years the rateable value of buildings and lands in the City of Bombay vesting in his Majesty and beneficially occupied, and consent to pay (1) a moiety of the remuneration to be paid to Mr. Stevens, such moiety not to exceed Rs. 2,500 and (2) a moiety of the charges for printing his award. 'That the Standing Committee be informed that the Corporation will be prepared to sanction a grant for the expenditure on receipt of their recommendation as to the source from which it is to be met.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant for the expenditure from the surplus cash balance.

PLAGUE IN MANDAVI WARD.

Consideration was given to the following report from the Executive Health Officer regarding the spread of plague in Mandvi this year: "With reference to your memorandum of 8th February 1904, forwarding copy of Standing Committees Resolution of 3rd February 1904, asking for my remarks as to the manner in which plague is spreading in Mandvi, I have to foward herewith copies of two report on the subject from Dr. Ebrahim A Husein, the Registrar of the District in question, In January 1903 there were 117 plague cases as compared with 77 in January of this year. As pointed out by Dr Husein plague is scattered over practically the whole of Mandvi, certain localities of which have however been specially affected, vide the list given in his report, dated 4th February 1904. But as pointed out in Dr. Husein's report dated 9th February 1904 there have been very few chawls that have been badly infected i. e., having several cases as compared with last year, Dr Husein has only found it necessary to vacate 2 houses this year as compared with 9 houses vacated in January 1903. As regards the manner in which plague is spreading in Mandvi the various streets, and areas which have been infected in former years have been infected again but not to the same extent as in those years. The chief of these streets and areas are—(1.) Bhandari Street and Bhandari Cross Lane. (2.) De Souza Street. (3.) 1st Koliwada. In addition there have been scattered cases in nearly every street in the Ward arising apparently without any connection with each other. During the last few days the plague cases have been decreasing in the Mandvi Ward."

Letter dated 9th February 1904, from Dr. E. A. Husein, District Registrar, No. 1 District, to the Executive Health Officer;—"Since the cessation of the epidemic of plague in June 1903 there have been on an average from 2 to 6 cases of plague in Mandvi daily up to the 4th January 1904. The small rise of plague in the months of August and September, which has always been noticed in the former years since 1893, was hardly perceptible in the months of August and September of the last year and the total mortality for Bombay never rose above 800 in those months of the last year. But from the 5th January 1904 plague has increased in Mandvi and I have been reporting from 8 to 10 cases daily from Mandvi and the increase is particularly marked in the early part of the current month. But still I have the honour to submit that the plague is much less than the last year's epidemic at this time of the year. The chawls that have been badly infected and had to be vacated this year (January and February, 1904) are only two in number, viz., 20, 1st Kolivada, and 8-10, Bhandari-Cross Lane, while during the same months of the last year (1903) nine (9) chawls got badly infected on Mandvi alone and had to be vacated. Lastly, I have reasons to believe that the mild epidemic of plague this year up to date has been fairly due to plague measures now in operation, to the free medical relief which has shown its usefulness to such an extent and to better sanitary arrangements.

On the motion of Colonel Dimmock, the report was recorded and the Committee after transacting some other business adjourned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Surgeon-General Sir Thomas Gallway, M. D., K. C. M. G., C. B., A. M. S., Principal Medical Officer of the British Forces in India, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta.

ARRIVALS MARCH 2.—Dorgan, C. [illegible] Bo, R A M C, on leave from Poona.

Northcott, Capt, Bo, Norfolk Regt, on leave from Deolali.

Walker, Major, Bo, R A, on leave from Kirkee.

Lowis, Major, Bo, 119th Inft, on leave from Baroda.

Saunders, Col, Beng, R A M C on leave from Jhansi.

Comins, Major, Beng, 9th B. Inft, from leave from England.

Plowden, Brig Genl, Ms, Comdg Belgaum Dist, on leave from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES MARCH 2.—Bridges, Lt, Ms, R A M C, on duty from Bangalore.

Berbow, Lt. Ms, R H A on duty to Trimulghery.

Dunbar, Lt. Bo, R A M C on duty to Poona.

Walker Major, Bo R A on leave to England.

Stanley-Smith, Lt, Col, Bo, R A on duty to Jabalpur.

Lowis, Major, Bo, 119th Inft. on duty to Baroda.

Mathews, Lt, Beng, A V D, on duty, to Jhansi.

Hill Capt, Beng, I A on furlough to England.

Grant, Lt, Punj, 9th Lancers, on duty to Rawal-Pindi.

Daunt, Lt, Punj, 1st Norfolk, on duty to Bareilly.

Boldam, Capt, Punj, 5th Gurkha Regt, on duty to Abbottabad.

Jeffreys, Major, Punj, 1st Wiltshire Regt, to join to Rawal Pindi.

Innes, Lieut, Punj, 2nd Blackwwatch, to join to Umballa.

Skipwich Lieut, Punj, R.E., on duty to Bannu.

Macaulay, Lieut, Punj, R.E, on duty, to Umballa.

BANDSTAND CONCERT.

As will be seen from an advertisement in another column, the Banstand Concert in aid of the Bombay Sanitary Association is fixed for 7th March and not for to-day. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington have accorded their patronage to the Concert. The programme is an excellent one and will doubtless prove attractive.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

French Literature and English Poetry.

THE CONSCRIPTION CEREMONIAL.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

Literary Paris is very much interested in the visit of Mr. Edmund Gosse this week. Mr. Gosse is to deliver a lecture on the influence of French literature on English poetry. He will be afterwards entertained by the Society of Men of Letters here. The work of Mr. Gosse is well-known by students of English literature in Paris, both his literary history and his essays having been excellently translated. His lighter prose—if it is right thus to label his novels—and his verse are not so well known. Notwithstanding Montaigne, the essay is a more popular medium in England than in France. Here, on the other hand the lecture has received its highest development. It is interesting and entertaining, intimate and soundly critical in the same breath. Every Saturday afternoon, for instance, the Odeon is filled in every part with an audience that includes all classes and all ages gathered to hear a popular lecturer discourse on the works of a literary celebrity or, perhaps, on folk-lore or some kindred subject. The lecturer is comfortably seated in a chair, and half the programme, as likely as not, is devoted to music having some bearing on the subject. This admixture of pleasure and profit may of course be overdone as in the old days when the lecture preceded the cotillon and other forms of amusement for young people. But saner views presently prevailed, and Emile Deschanel, professor of the literature class at the College de France, who has just died is the father of the modern literary "causerie." The practise of an author reading his own works has hardly come into vogue here, except in the restricted circle of the drawing-room. It is one of the traditions of the great "salons" that the poet of the assembly recites his latest verse. The "habitues" of the salons of the Princess Mathilde remember when the elder Dumas, who had a pretty knack for turning a quatrain, would produce a trifle from his waistcoat pocket and read it to an admiring group. Charles Dickens was the last Englishman to lecture in Paris. Opinions vary as to the success that attended him. It has been said that he had none at all. Yet he himself speaks of it in quite other terms, alleging that the Parisians, though they did not understand his language, were so quick to catch his meaning from the inflection of his voice and his gestures, that they made the most delightful and appreciative audience.

Marching along one of the quays of the Seine is a party of young men, from the buttonholes of whose coats flaunt gay ribbons, and whose hats are decorated with the Republican cockade and strange paper devices of the most violent hue. They sing snatches of military songs, and their air is brave and jaunty. They are the conscripts who have just drawn their numbers for this year's "classe." The world, in spite of their noise and their monopoly of the pavement, looks kindly after them. They are the soldier-lads of the nation, and their little excesses of behaviour are easily condoned. In a few weeks' time, when they are fitted out with the panoply of war, and when the iron of the barrack drill-yard has entered their souls, they will not be so light-hearted, perhaps. This is the last year of the "tirage au sort," or drawing of numbers for military service. When the bill now before the Chamber has come upon the statute-book this time-honoured and somewhat picturesque ceremonial will have disappeared for ever. Even under the present three-years system there is little reason for it. No longer is there any special advantage to be gained from a high number, though, in theory, the Minister of War has the right to reduce the period of the drawer from three years to one year if financial reasons should make a diminution of armaments desirable. But in practice it rarely happens. Under the law that came into force after the Franco-German war, however, the distinction between a low number and a high one was considerable. It meant that the high numbers had only one year to serve, while the low ones had five. Then the ceremony of the "tirage au sort" was often accompanied by dramatic incident, especially in the case of a poor family dependent upon the services of the eldest son. The present law dates from 1889. In principle it prescribes three years for all; but as every one knows there are certain exempted classes, such as students, and the eldest sons of widows, who escape with twelve months' service. Before the Marine Infantry had become the Colonial Regiments, and had passed from the Ministry of Marine to the Ministry of War the unfortunates in the drawing were drafted into this corps destined for service abroad. But it is so no longer. The Colonial force, nowadays, is separately recruited and is exclusively made up, not of the raw elements of the nation, but of seasoned soldiers.

While public attention is centred in the Far Eastern conflict and the attitude of England in a given eventuality, it is well not to forget that Lord Lansdowne and M. Delcase have other pre-occupations of a mutual interest. Negotiations to regulate all outstanding differences are still proceeding between the two Foreign Offices. There are reasons for the belief that they are in a forward and satisfactory state. The questions the most capable of arousing European complications have proved the most amenable to adjustment. In this category are to be placed Egypt, Morocco, and Siam. The first to have been used as a diplomatic balance. The predominant interest of France in Morocco are to be recognised in return for an acknowledgment of the status quo in Egypt. Siam has also not presented any grave difficulty, for the respective spheres of influence were clearly defined by the treaty of 1886. There is also reason to believe that France in the course of this present month will regulate her own position towards Siam by a new treaty, which while contenting the stalwarts of the Colonial party whose opposition led to the withdrawal of the Convention of October, 1902, will, at the same time, satisfy the "amour propre" of the Siamese. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the relations between France and her neighbours in Cochin China, which have been a source of irritation for years past, will be re-established on a sound footing of mutual compromise. Nothing could be more in accord with the desires of English diplomacy. The other questions pending between Great Britain and France offer problems that are less easy of solution. The New Hebrides, for instance, is complicated by Australian interests. As to Newfoundland, that is a political question which may cause M. Delcasse some embarrassments. Deputies who have an electorate with fishing interests are certain to insist on a substantial quid pro quo before abandoning those curiously anomalous rights of "the French shore." Nevertheless, with the present good-will shown on both sides of the Straits of Dover it may be presumed that this Parliamentary Session will see some working arrangement between the two countries which will inter for a long time to come the sole remaining causes of a possible "refroidissement"

Prince Louis Napoleon is still in Paris, and proposes to remain until the end of the month. He has moved his quarters from the Hotel d'Albe in the Champs Elysees to No. 20, Rue de Berri, the mansion of the Princess Mathilde. General Bonaparte has received an extension of leave from the Tsar in order to complete the winding-up of his aunt's estate. The Princess has left very little fortune beyond her jewels. Her allowance of £8,000 a year from the Demidoff family ceased at her death, and she had made very few investments. Consequently she stipulated in the will that the bulk of her personal property should be sold. The sale will take place in May. The most interesting relic is the beautiful pearl necklace which Napoleon I. gave to the mother of the Princess and his own sister-in-law Catherine of Wurtemberg. Its historical associations as well as its intrinsic value will, no doubt, cause it to be sought by rich collecters. The pictures given to the Louvre include a charming Reynolds, the portrait of a young girl. Nothing could be more correct than the attitude of the Prince in Paris.

Outside the family of the De Hauterives, who are very old friends there are very few people who are able to penetrate his habitual reserve. The supposed interviews with him are entirely fictitious. He did make the statement attributed to him by a newspaper here that he was convinced there would be war in the Far East; on the contrary his personal opinion is that hostilities will not come at the present moment. The Prince commands the largest division in Russia, consisting of four regiments of dragoons and two of Cossacks. A strange accident has happened to the Duchesse de Luynes, who like all the members of the d'Uzes family, is devoted to venery. She was hunting in the forest of Rambouillet, in the heart of that picturesque country of La Sabliere. The stag, hard-driven, turned at bay, and tried to spring over the horse ridden by Mme. Luynes. In so doing the frightened creature knocked the huntress to the ground, and itself fell. Fortunately, the Duchess was not hurt at all. The horse, however, had galloped off and she could only follow the hunt in the carriage of her mother, the Dowager Duchess d'Uzes. Curiously enough, the present King of England as Prince of Wales, met with a precisely similar accident when hunting in the forest of Compiegne, which like that of Rambouillet, has known its days of Royal splendour. Poor Joan of Arc to whom the Church is making tardy recompense was carried through this forest a prisoner by the Burgundians.

Montenegro has denounced all her commercial treaties and introduced a general Customs tariff, which has been in application since January 14 lastt Up to that day the Motenegrin import duty did no. exceed 8 per cent. ad valorem, but now it has been raised to 25 per cent. The greatest dissatisfaction among the people has been caused by the increase of the import duty on coffee from 8f. to 54f. per 100 kilogrammes. Montenegro is a very poor country, but "the mountain falcons," as the Montenegrins like to call themselves, indulge in the consumption of comparatively large quantities of coffee and tobacco. Hence the general outcry against Prince Nicholas's fiscal policy. Indeed, his Royal Highness is in open conflict with his people, aggravated now by this unfortunate fiscal change, but provoked principally by the serious, and in Montenegro quite dangerous, administrative reform, by which the hereditary chiefs of the clans are superseded by men appointed by the Prince. These two reforms may bring about nothing less than a revolution, or even an attempt on the life of the Prince. Montenegro has always been a poor country, but never so poor as during the last five or six years. Since raids into the Hertzegovina and into Albania have become impossible, and especially since Russia ceased to send every autumn shiploads of corn to be distributed among the people, the poverty and misery have very greatly increased. In the course of last year not less than five thousand Montenegrins (from a total population of about 300,000) emigrated to America and to Australia. Great numbers are now preparing to leave next spring. The Prince is annoyed and perplexed, by this exodus, but he is unable to prevent it. To illustrate the great poverty of the people, a Montenegrin told me that lately a villager, who had been called to Cettinye on some official business, went to the mayor of his village and begged him to lend him a hat for that journey, as his old hat was too shabby and tattered to appear in the capital, and he had no money to buy a new one. But the general and extreme poverty of the people did not prevent the Prince offering a sumptuous banquet to the Servian officer who last week brought him King Peter's formal notification of his accession to the throne of Servia. This is the only formal notification which has been made as yet to any foreign Court, as all the other Courts have refused to receive, in present circumstances, special envoys from King Peter.

A FEMALE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

HER DUTIES AND EXPERIENCES.

Miss Maud Strover occupies the responsible and interesting position of Female Sanitary Inspector under the Gorton Urban District Council. Her duties are of a multifarious character, and a description of them will be of interest to the Ladies' Branch of the Bombay Sanitary Association. Under the superintendence of the medical officer of health and subject to his instructions she has to perform many useful public services.

For example, Miss Strover has to visit houses in which births and deaths are registered and give advice in a homely and practical manner, on the rearing and feeding of children. She has also to visit houses in which infectious diseases are reported to exist, it being her duty to assist in promoting the comfort of the invalid and in preventing the spread of disease. This she does by advice and personal help, laying special stress on importance of cleanliness, ventilation, disinfection, etc.

All deaths of children under one year of age have to be investigated by Miss Strover, and where older children have died from preventible disease she has to visit the homes and offer useful counsel. Another of her duties is to assist the removal to hospital of women and children suffering from infectious diseases; while she is also under an obligation "to visit houses in certain districts when required and to examine them as to their general sanitary condition and cleanliness, endeavouring to induce the occupants to keep them cleaner."

Factories and workshops in which women are employed must be visited by the Female Sanitary Inspector in order to see that adequate provision is made for their comfort and health, and she has, moreover, "to visit houses to which work is given out from factories and workshops, and see that they are clean and free from infectious disease, and in all respects fit and proper for the receptions and execution of such work."

Invited by a representative of the "Daily News" to state the answer she finds most occasion to give, Miss Strover said: "When on my rounds, visiting the houses in the poor localities, I most frequently have to speak to the occupants about the advisibility of having more fresh air in their rooms. They never seem to think of opening the windows, and not often the doors for any length of time, and having regard to the number usually living in such houses, the air is very foul in most cases. Besides seeming quite ignorant of the necessity for fresh air, many persons need to be told of the ultility of aplentiful application of soap and water to children. On the whole, I find them very willing to be advised, and in many cases have found my advice acted upon.

BOMBAY 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 5TH, MARCH.

HANDICAPS.

The Mahim Plate—1 1 4 miles Gallant 9 7, Narunjee 9 0, Talisman 8 10, Precious 8 7, Sandow 8 4, Adonis 8 3, Oriental 8 2, Connaught 7 13, Flying childer, 7 7, Skylark 6 11, Seagull 6 7 Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs

The Kensington Plate—5 furlong, Russley Rose 9 13 Matalgia 9 9, Olga, key West 7 7, Veera 7 6, Wakeful 7 5, Bandicoot 6 7, ColourBlind 6 0, Top weight not accepting weights to be 3lbs

The Sion Plate—5 furlong' Narunjee 9 10, Achilles 9 4, Oriental 8 9, Money spinner 8 6, Farewell 8 2, Tigris 8 0, Nainava 7 13, Kour Sahib 7 13, Malabar 7 12, Little Joker 7 10, Turn of Luck 7 3, Governor 7 2, Harmit 7 0, Grey Fox 6 12

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs

The Arab Walter Plate 5 furlong, Money spinner 11 12, Avatar 11 8 Weichester 10 10, Rocket 10 3 Hail Fellow 9 13 Duldul 9 11 Eshan 8 8 Top weight not accepting weight to be raised 4lb

Entry closed at 10 a.m., on Thursday 3rd March 1904.

The Longfield Plate.—Distance 7 furlongs,

Messrs M Goculdass and N Nanjee's ch aus m Gnullo, 9st. 12lbs,

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's br aus g Tubal Cgin, 9st. 8lbs.

Mr T L Robert's br aus g Dumbell, 7st.

Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpest, 9st. 1lb,

Mr Kelso's ch e g Childs Guide, 8st, 12lbs,

Mr Kelso's bl aus g Millos, 9st, 9lbs,

Mr Noble's b aus g Plane, 7st. 7lbs,

Mr Saunder's br aus m Blue Blood, 7st. 12lbs,

Mr H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman, 8st, 6lbs,

H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Fire Clackers 7st, 12lbs,

H H Aga Khan and S Shah's br aus m Shotover, 8t 7lbs,

Mr J C Galstaun's b aus g Hoop Iron, 9st, 10lbs,

Mr J C Galstoun's br aus g Dulcimer, 9st, 5lbs,

Mr J C Galstaun's b nd aus g Vasto, 9st,

Cecil Gray, Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, March 3,

Soft, Fair, Delicate Skin ensured to those who use Rowland's Kalydor, the most cooling, soothing healing, and curative preparation ever made. It coures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, burns, stings of insects; removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for Rowland's Kalydor.

AN INDIAN LIFE SKETCH.

THE NATIVE BARBER.

The Native Barber in Bombay is quite an indispensable personage. He is a cheap and handy man. I had a barber once whose pay was two rupees a month. His business was to shave me every morning and when my hair had grown to an unusual length, his duty was to give me a crop. Wamanrao was a funny man and full of news and rascality.

The first thing in the morning, one is pested with "Barber, Sahib" which means that Wamanrao is present. In the case of a bachelor the Barber knows exactly what to do. He will announce himself only once and if there be no response the gentleman with the razors promptly proceeds to shave his master while asleep and runs away to the next customer. It is inconceivable what an amount of news this gentleman in the shaving line conveys. Wamanrao is never morose nor sullen. He always courts gossip and begins his conversation in a very humble way. As soon as he starts the lathering process he would say, "Smith Sahib drunk last night." "Oh, indeed,' would be the response and then the conversation would continue," Yes, Sir, he coming home 3 A. M., lying asleep on the floor in full dress, not being able to shave Sahib, so coming away."

"Oh!" the shaving continues, "Mackenzie Sahib's madam going to Matheran to-day; gave big party last night."

"Is she a nice person?"

"No, sir, making row with servants every day, tiffin time drinking very much and quarrelling with Master at night time, Sahib and Madamsaheb not agreeing, so going to Hill for six months."

If he thinks he has given enough of news he will question in return, "Any news in paper Sahib to-day."

"No, barber, except that Lewis Madam had two babas born last night."

Wamanrao knows nothing about Lewis Madam Sahib, yet he will take a mental note of it and while shaving Jones he comes out with it, "Lewis Madam Sahib had two babas born last night"

"Oh yes" Jones would say and adds that Jenkins Madamsahib had the same the week previous. Wamanrao who is very loquacious would continue—Murray "Sahib not paying pagar for three months."

"How is that?"

"Madamsahib spending plenty money. Marwari summoning Saheb. Dhobi keeping back clothes. Landlord giving notice, no rent paid. Poor sahib what can do, now going to take Liah (benefit of the Insolvency Act); then sending Madamsahib to England."

Here the news vendor is cut short as the shaving operation is over. Wamanrao had a very imaginative mind. One day he happened to witness a row on the road and this is how he magnified it, "Big dam dam in Bhendy Bazaar, plenty people killed, Police Sahib's head broken. I bag gayyah (ran away) might get my head broken." The whole thing was the result of a drunken brawl where no lives were lost and no heads broken. Anyhow that had nothing to do with the imagination of the gentleman who spreads the news from house to house.

Besides the qualification of giving news, Wamanrao was in the habit of carrying love letters. He could always tell by the way he was questioned as to whether a young lady was interested in a particular gentleman With the astuteness he possessed, he would merely remark "now going to shave sahib." If the hint was taken Wamanrao knew that a buckseesh was in store for him. He had a remarkable way of confusing names and a happy knack of making as much money as possible from his customers. If he happened to be engaged by an Assistant in one of the large shops, he would mildly ask for a new shaving brush. This very brush he would sell to some one else, Then if he happened to get a razor he would tell one of his customers "saheb's razor getting old. Will bring new one for saheb" and in this way the razor was sold. Through shaving compounders Womanrao would be supplied with quinine pills, fever mixtures, hairdouche and such like petty articles.

One morning he told me "Jones Saheb useing nice hairdouche, bringing one bottle for saheb to-morrow" which meant that the rascal had got a bottle of hairdouche from some one and was anxious to sell it. Then he would go to the ladies and sell them bottles of eau-de-cologne. With his bachelor customers Wamanrao had an everlasting stomach ache and the only thing that temporarily eased it was a whisky peg. He was known as a tremendous humbug and yet he was so interesting that he invariably got a drink and an occasional bukseesh to take his wife to hospital, but as a matter of fact his wife died ten years previously. If he stayed away of a morning, next day he would turn up with his hand bandaged to show that he met with an accident and was unable to shave.

Wamanrao never spent a single farthing on clothes. He would beg for an old coat from one, a pair of troussers from another and a few annas to renovate an old turban. At Christmas he would get a new coat, a few rupees from each of his customers, an unlimited supply of whisky pegs and by the time he had finished his rounds his reasoning left him and he was invariably huddled into a corner of the cook-room to recover his equilibrium and to become sober again.

Yet with all his faults Wamanrao the barber is an interesting man full of gossip and a genial person.

FELIX.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The following is the result of the 23rd and 24th Silver Spoon Competitions fired for at Ghat Cooper on Saturday the 27th February. The next shoot will take place on Saturday the 4th March. Distances 200 and 300 yards.

	Score 200 yds.
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	32a
Sergt Major J H Downing, B'bay Vol Rifles	31b
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	31c
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	30e
Sergt A D'Silva, Bombay Vol Rifles	30d
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles	29c
Corpl A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	28c
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	27e
Vol J Paterson, G I P Ry Vol	24
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vol	22
Lce Corpl G Lushington, Bombay Vol Rifles	21

a Handicapped 8 Points winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 7 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 7 Points.
d Handicapped 6 Points.
e Handicapped 8 Points.

	Score 300 yds.
Corpl A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	31a
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol	30b
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vol	28c
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles	27d
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vol	25d
Lce Corpl G Lushington, Bombay Vol Rifles	23
Vol J Paterson, G I P Ry Vol	21
Sergt A D'Silva, Bombay Vol Rifles	21
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vol	20
Sergt Major J H Downing, B'bay Vol Rifles	19
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	7

a Handicapped 7 Points winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 7 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 9 Points.
d Handicapped 7 Points.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Mandvi and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	5	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	17	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	33	37	48
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakhmi	15	11	17
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	48	43	59
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	8	5	11
G Mahim and Worli	8	6	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	16	24
Total	138	136	219
Total plague deaths to date	267,951	219,726	
Same date last year	230	194	293

THE CASE OF B. G. TILAK.

THE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the High Court yesterday, Sir Lawrence Jenkins Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, delivered judgment on the appeal of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, from the decision of Mr. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Poona. Mr. Clements, the special Magistrate, who tried Tilak on two charges of perjury, convicted and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. Against this conviction Tilak appealed to Mr. Lucas, who decided that of the two alleged false statements charged against him no conviction for the second statement of wrongful confinement could have been obtained on the evidence brought in the case. He confirmed the conviction on the first statement but found there were certain extenuating circumstances in the case owing to which he reduced the sentence to one of six months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default further rigorous imprisonment for two months.

The Hon Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Rao Bahadur V.J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader and Mr. S. C. Davar, Government Pleader at Poona, appeared for the Crown, Mr. Branson with the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare appeared for the accused.

THE JUDGMENT.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in giving the judgment of the Court, said the charge on which the accused was tried was under Section 193 of the I. P. C. with intentionally giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding in that he made the following statements while under examination as a witness during the hearing of miscellaneous application No. 112 of 1901 in the District Court of Poona:—(1.) The boy was formally placed by his father on the lap of Tai Maharaj, and Tai Maharaj gave him sweetmeats, and then the father said to Tai Maharaj "Now you should protect the boy, the boy has now become your son: whether fool or wise he is yours"; (2.) "We never kept her under restraint nor intended to do so." Mr. Clements, the Magistrate appointed to hear the case, found the accused guilty in respect of both statements, and convicting him of the offence, passed on him a sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and of a fine of Rs. 1,000, with two months' further rigorous imprisonment in default. On appeal, Mr. Lucas, the Sessions Judge, found the accused guilty in respect of the first statement alone, and reduced the sentence of eighteen months to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused had now applied to the Appellate High Court for revision, basing his application principally on the grounds:—(1.) that the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge failed to call evidence necessary for the proper determination of the case; and (2) that the reasons of the Sessions Judge were insufficient to support the conviction. His lordship having in a long judgment dealt with the evidence on which the prosecution relied, said it would be instructive now to observe the standard of action in relation to charges of perjury observed by the highest authorities. According to the ancient law of England, from which our system is so largely drawn, the assignment of perjury must be proved by two witnesses or by one witness, and the proof of other material and relevant facts confirming his testimony. And we have it on high authority that this "is not a mere technical rule, but a rule founded on substantial justice. The Indian Evidence Act, it was true, did not provide that there must be corroboration to support a conviction, but in ordinary cases—and where the provisions peculiar to Indian Law do dot apply—a rule which is founded on substantial justice may well serve as a safe guide to those who have to administer the criminal law in India. Judged by this standard, the conviction clearly cannot stand; but even if it be discarded, it was in his Lordship's opinion, clear on the face of the Sessions Judge's judgment that there was not enough to support the conviction. To summarise the position, it comes to this: according to the Sessions Judge, Tai Maharaj, the only witness for the prosecution on this point, had given false evidence against the accused in this case, and could not be credited except where her testimony had been borne out in one or other of the three modes named by him. The Advocate-General, in reply to a question from the Court, had been unable to suggest that any but the first of these three modes could apply here, that is that Tai Maharaj's statement was borne out by the documentary evidence. In their lordships opinion, the documentary evidence, when properly considered, absolutely failed to bear out Tai Maharaj negation. A practical test of the value of these documents might be furnished by supposing that they constituted the sole evidence in the case, and that the accused was being tried on them before a judge and a jury. In such circumstances, their lordships had not the smallest doubt that it would be an error of law for the judge to allow the case to go to the jury. And yet we find the magistrate says that "if it had been found impossible to procure Tai Maharaj's attendance in this Court, the case against the accused on the first and most important part of the charge, at any rate, would have lost none or practically none of its strength." The learned Chief Justice's view of these documents was that even on the Sessions Judge's adverse reading of them, they could not in reason do more than create suspicion and fell wholly short of legal proof or even corroboration. When the judgment was analysed, it would be seen that it was really based on the inferences drawn from an assumed silence, but as his lordship had already shewn, that silence could only be assumed by wresting words from their plain and natural meaning and even were that not so, the circumstances at no time demanded the deduction, on whose absence the conviction is based. The learned Chief Justice proceeded to say:—When the accused's statements are given their legitimate effect—I refer in particular to that contained in exhibit D 14—it will be found that so far from there being a significant silence on his part, there was a distinct assertion by him which was never traversed until the proceedings in which he is supposed to have given false evidence. The onus has been wrongly placed; explanations have been demanded from the accused when no occasion for them existed; and the rule that there must be something in the case to make the oath of the previous witness preferable to the oath of the accused has not been satisfied. We have not discussed individually the introductory documents, as it follows from our estimate of the direct evidence in the case that they can carry matters no further, for there is nothing established to which they can give support. This applies even to the minute dated 13th June of the trustees resolution; which has been much discussed on both sides and we, therefore, propose only briefly to notice those whose value, such as it is, is derived from their nearness in time to the occurrance. First there is the deed of adoption, and as to this it is said that it contains no words indicating a corporeal gift, and that this becomes the more significant in view of the fact that words descriptive of that act were struck out of the draft. On this we would make the comment that apart from the fact that the documents could not purport to be a narrative of events that had happened, they clearly contemplate that the only thing that would remain to be done would be the ceremonies of "Datta Hom" &c; and that all that was essential to make Jagganath the son would be performed at Aurangabad, while the ceremonies of "Datta Hom" &c., might be performed at any place. The Shastri's certificate invites the same class of comment. D 57 must be read as a whole that though the words "I shall not adopt any other boy other than this your son" may admit of the view that it was a necessary safeguard, it is impossible to overlook the far more distinct expression "he has the same position as my begotten son would have had if I had one." In this connection we may refer to the difficulty experienced by the Judge by reason of the accused's assertion that the actual placing on the lap was on the 28th but only in order to point out that the difficulty solely arises if Tilak's statement is assumed to be false and that is the whole question in dispute. The fallacy into which the learned Judge has fallen is patent As we are dealing with this case in revision we have accepted the Judge's appreciation of the oral evidence and refrained from discussing the probabilities, but we find it difficult to understand what improbability can attach to the alleged incident of the placing in the lap, if the influence of the accused was sufficient to secure the execution of the adoption deed and that, as Tai Maharaj alleges against her will and in spite of her protests. The Advocate-General's opening argument before us was based on the fact that the case is before us in revision and not on appeal. But section 435 of the C. P. C. vests this Court with power to call for the records of inferior courts for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the correctness, legality, or propriety of any finding sentence or order recorded or passed, and as to the irregularity of the proceedings of an inferior court; while section 439 defines our powers of revision. We have avoided reappreciating the oral evidence; we have accepted the Sessions Judge's estimate of it, though, as we have shewn, the accused had reason to complain of the failure to discuss the testimony of the witnesses called by him. Our ground of interference, it will be apparent, is the misreading of the documentary evidence, and the fundamental errors in principle, which vitiate the conduct and disposal of the case. Accordingly we set aside the conviction and sentence and order the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

Commerce, with its Spreading Wings, has traversed the globe many times, and binds nations together with the strong ties of mutual self-interest. Through its influence London has become the metropolis of the world, and her merchants have amassed wealth sufficient to make them the envy of princes. Holloway's Pills and Ointment have now become essential articles of commerce with all parts of the world. They have effected cures which have seemed miraculous, and given relief in complaints when all hope had been lost. In all known diseases their success has at all times been wonderful. In cases of disorders of the stomach, bile, liver complaint, indigestion, fevers, ague, &c., they act like a charm, as the cure is speedy and certain.

A PHENOMENAL BURMESE CHILD.

BUDDHISM AND NAT WORSHIP.

We take the following strange bit of news from the "Friend of Burma," In these columns some months ago we explained how a prodigy had been found in Burma, in the Legyaing township, in the village of Ondaw. Maung Tin U, a child of three years of age, so it was affirmed by many witnesses, without having been to school was able to write and read, and was as well, if not better, versed in the Pali scriptures as the most learned Sayadaws themselves. He could read fluently any Phali text and explain it in Burmese without the aid of a translation; grammar he knew on his finger tips and as for Burmese, he was a past muster thereof. Not only could he form letters, but he could write very sensibly and in choice language on any subject desired. He was the pride of his native place and, in a few months became the pride of the whole province. We also explained the theories of the Burmese concerning the phenomenon; how it was thought that he was "winza" that is, in him resided the spirit of some very learned person who had immediately on his death been reborn as that child without, as is ordinarily the case, losing any of his faculties or even as much as an iota of his vast Pali scholarship. The subject was thoroughly discussed in the vernacular press, and the above view was generally admitted among the wise.

He is dead, and now that he is dead strange occurrences previous to his birth and his death, and which had been kept quiet up to now, are revealed to us in the vernacular newspaper mentioned. Buddhism in Burma among the masses is undergoing slowly but surely a change for the worse, and though slowly, the deterioration can be easily noted by the discriminating observer. It has been asserted by competent Western scholars that the purest form of Buddhism that is that form which had best preserved the spirit, traditions and practices of its earliest days, was found in Burma and here alone. This can no longer be so boldly asserted and in a few decades more it will probably be quite inaccurate. One point in what is said lower down about the child adds a link to the ever-lengthening chain of internal decay of Buddhism in Burma. That decay may best be followed by scraps of news such as the present, but above all by a constant perusal of the dramatic literature of the day, compared with that of a century or so ago. It is now known even by the uninitiated, that before the introduction of the purer form of Buddhism in Burma in the 11th century, the religion (if it may be so called) of the Burmese, as indeed of all the Indo-Chinese nations, was Shamanism, that is, the worship of departed spirits, good and evil, more often the latter, that had become the guardian spirits of lakes, ponds, rivers, trees, bushes, cross-roads and so on. These spirits are in Burmese called "Nat," and are the spirits of persons who have suffered a violent death.

There are thirty-seven principal Nats in Burma, and these are probably the oldest which the nation can remember; but there are others and their number is legion, Not the wildest cross-road, or slightly distorted tree, or most insignificant hamlet, pond or well but has its own venerated and greatly feared Nat. It must be noted that these Nats are totally inimical to the spirit of Buddhism by which they are condemned. The new religion did not displace the old one, but only restricted it and this very slightly. They grew and developed side by side: one, Buddhism, the state religion, and the other Nat worship, the national one; but they were always distinct and their respective limits well defined, Buddhism was supreme only on Buddhist festival days, and Shamanism in the course of everyday life. From the books treating of religious subjects, everything was carefully eliminated that was not perfectly Buddhist, and such was the case even in dramatic literature, always very prolific in Burma. This state of affairs lasted for six or seven centuries, when the deterioration began in earnest and its movement is ever accelerated.

What is true of other nations is also true of Burma; the national character is most faithfully reflected in the light literature, that is, in the popular songs and ballads, in the comedy and the vaudeville, and principally perhaps in the latter. Up to about a century and a half or so ago the Burmese Government and high ecclesiastical authorities exercised the closest supervision on books of every kind, paying every attention to the religious view that might have been expressed or touched upon therein And so it was that the subject of every comedy and tragedy was exclusively religious and picked out from the sacred books This order of things is almost completely changed; the dramatic literature has vastly increased and the number of new plays issuing daily from the vernacular presses is surprising and now one-third of them at least completely ignore religion. The scene is laid in well known places in Burma and the subject is love, either tragic or comic. Another third follows the old lines, and the plots, very pure and moral, are taken from religious legends. The final third, that which concerns us more particularly, is that which bears every external mark of decay; the plots are most fanciful and wondrous, the heroes are mostly Nats, known and unkown, with which Buddhist saints and devils converse very familiarly. Buddhist doctrine and vagaries of Nat worship are promiscuously mixed up; the most cruel Nats are turned into devout and meek Buddhist saints, bent upon the welfare of their new creed and the Buddha himself who, according to Buddhist doctrine, has neither corporeal nor spiritual existence since he attained Nirvana is not infrequently made an actor in scenes that are supposed to take place hundreds, even thousands, of years after his death Gautama is fast becoming an everlasting and omnipotent deity. Everything becomes indescribably mixed up and in a not very distant future, a new form of Buddhism will insensibly have crept into existence. See now the Buddha appearing in the strange child's life, and say if it does not look somewhat like a chapter of the "Lives of the Saints."

The boy had been ill with fever for some days and crowds of people were daily flocking to his bed-side to set eyes on the extraordinary and unhappy child. Not long before his departure from this present existence, he said in an inspired tone of voice and in a most emphatic manner that left no doubt as to his being in his senses, that the Buddha had appeared to him surrounded by a halo of glory of six different hues. Gautama told him in a voice of transcending sweetness that he should take in equal parts and make a decoction of banyan roots, betel nuts, a certain kind of bark and a plant called kyet che. That decoction was probably meant as a remedy for the fever; if so it signally failed. But surely the Burmese will find another explanation; in a few days they will give us some startling theory about that decoction, the recipe for which must have a deep meaning. Immediately after the Buddha's departure, Sakra the king of Nats with a throng of Nats both Buddhist and Burmese, surrounded the child's couch, and told him that his Karma had not yet fully developed, but that it would soon (in another state of existence) give forth its full power and work out all that it had in store for him that then they would come back and see him again. And they vanished and the glory of the vision lingered for some minutes on the dying child's countenance. He died, and according to Burmese custom he was kept many days in the house, longer even than is usual. He was laid out in a glass coffin, in order to satisfy the increasing crowd of spectators, One day, the coffin was opened and to the amazement of all present it was found that no unpleasant odour could be detected; his limbs were as supple as if he had been in life, and his face was brightened by an angelic smile. Reverently was the lid put down again. This is not all; the mother knew beforehand that she was about to bring forth an extraordinary child. She had asked for such a boon, when not long before her child's birth she dreamed that she saw the Buddha surrounded by an innumerable crowd of saints. The holy throng disappeared and she saw stars falling from the sky which she caught as they fell in her hand, wherein they instantly became jewels of inestimable value. Another to the Burmese, pregnant omen is that Ko Nyi Yaung, the father, died of fever seven days before his son. We are curious to know the meaning of this omen; we hope soon to have it explained in the "Friend of Burma."

We have heard it whispered by some old and wise persons that the boy was no doubt a Pralaung, an embryo Buddha, the very being who, thousands of years hence, will become the fifth Buddha, Arimetteyya. The child died about three weeks ago.—"Rangoon Gazette."

Consular reports make anything but dry reading. Thus one dealing with Liege, in Belgium, tells us that the flint-lock market is by no means a relic of the forgotten past, large numbers being still manufactured in Liege for export to Africa. The reason of the flint-lock is partly that it is cheap, but mainly that the so-called civilised nations object to supplying natives in part of the world with "arms of precision." They can have guns good enough to knock over game with at short range, but nothing that might prove awkward to soldiers of European armies coming to "chastise" them. To sell flint-locks is open trade; to sell better goods is forbidden. Hence the smuggling of really good rifles to out-of-the-way places is one of the most lucrative and the most risky of enterprises. It flourishes exceedingly in the Philippines, Sumatra, Formosa, Somahland, and in German East Africa.

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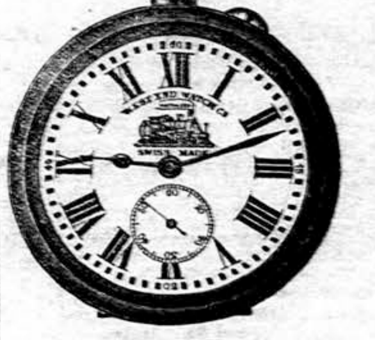

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PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Rev. J. Townsend, of Shrewsbury, tells a really interesting story of the little Duke of York. He, is indebted says "M. A. P." for it to a nurse who attended Prince Eddie when on one occasion he was suffering from a cold. The Duke was peevish and bore his complaint with but an ill grace. At last the nurse said to him : "Come, you know there is nothing much the matter with you. You should bear up better than that. Do you know that I have just come from a young lady in the West End who has been on her back for two years, and suffers dreadful pain but yet she never complains ?"

The small Duke forgot to bemoan his own hard lot, and listened with interest, to hear further particulars. "No," went on the nurse, "she never complains. All her friends send her flowers, and she says she likes to have them, but she doesn't keep them herself. She ties them up in little bunches, and then sends them to the poor folk round about." "Well," said the Duke, when the nurse had finished, "she's a brick, and I should like to send her something myself." So he began to look round the room to see what was most suitable. "There's my jumping frog, but I'm awfully fond of that I couldn't let that go. And there's the statue of "Bobs," I don't think I could spare him." So he ran over the list of his treasures. "Well" he said at last, grandma said there's nothing specially kind in giving away what you don't want. And then, after a pause he observed "I think now I had better send the jumping frog." Such was the toy that went as the Duke's tribute of sympathy and admiration, to the girl who was bearing the burden of her suffering with so much unselfish courage.

In connection with the great Catholic wedding of the week, it is interesting to recall that lawsuit of many years ago when the Duke of Norfolk laid claim to the FitzAlan chapel and vault in the Arundel parish church. After many arguments the Duke's claim to this part of the church was upheld. The chapel was at the back of the old high altar, and, as it was intended to be used from time to time, a brick partition had been erected. Thus, occasionally, there was the strange anomaly of two services of opposed creeds taking place under one roof. A Church of England parson and his congregation were on one side and on the other a Catholic priest with his acolyte—often the Duke himself—and a few worshippers from the Castle. Beneath were the ashes of many of the Howard family—of Philip Earl of Arundel who was imprisoned in the Tower, and of Lady Victoria Hope-Scott.

Abbotsford, where a visit is expected from the Duke of Norfolk and his bride, was at one time the residence of Lady Victoria Hope-Scott, the Duke's sister. This lady married, as his second wife, the late Mr. James Hope-Scott. Mr. Hope-Scott was one of the leaders of the Tractarian movement and like so many of them, subsequently went over to Rome. He enjoyed friendship with men of such different views as Mr. Gladstone and Cardinal Newman. On his marriage with Charlotte Lockhart , grand daughter of Sir Walter Scott, the heiress of Abbotsford, Mr. Hope assumed, at her wish, the name of Scott, an example afterwards followed by his son-in-law Mr. Joseph Constable Maxwell, son of the late Lord Herries.

Lady Victoria became the wife of Mr. Hope-Scott in 1861. She was the daughter of the fourteenth Duke of Norfolk, and, as her name suggests, the god-daughter of Queen Victoria, who, with Prince Albert, had visited Arundel Castle the year before her birth. To the grief of all who knew her she died in 1870, two days after the birth of her son James, now a member for Sheffield. One of Lady Victoria's daughters is Lady O'Conor, wife of Sir Nicholas O'Conor, ambassador to Turky ; another, Mrs. Wilfrid Ward, is known to the literary world by two very able novels, One Poor Scruple and The Light Behind.

You have often told us (writes a correspondent) of the troubles and worries of a statesman's life and the enervating atmosphere of the House of Commons but what struck me as remarkable at Lady Wimborne's brilliant reception on Friday night was the extraordinary youth, vitality, and buoyancy of that unique group of eminent statesmen who formed the centre of the huge gathering of distinguished people. One could scarcely realise that the Duke of Devonshire was a Liberal leader when Mr. Gladstone might still have been described as in the vigour of middle age. It was refreshing to see him chatting with all the interest of a young and ardent politician. There must certainly have been something unusually exhilaratiny about the atmosphere of Wimborne House, for there was no sign of the proverbial air of boredom about the great Whig noble, who failed to betray signs of his age even when standing beside so well-set-up a young man as Ivor Guest, with whom he spent much time in earnest conversation.

Political hostesses and political gatherings there have always been but we have to go far back to find anything to equal last Friday's party. The gorgeous decorations of the magnificent reception-rooms at Wimborne House were made more than ever resplendent by the glitter of innumerable lights, while the flash of countless diamonds was relieved by restful flowers and palms. It requires a Disraeli to do Lady Wimborne justice, for the political novelist had a keen appreciation of the patience, resource, and tact of a hostess who knew at once how to be great and gracious.

I have mentioned above the curious buoyancy of some of the oldest statesmen present, and it was difficult to believe that some of them might easily have been grandfathers to Mr. Winston Churchill one of the most notable of those present and distinguished as much for the bonhomie with which he entered into the spirit of the scene as for the earnestness with which he discussed political matters among his many friends. Sir William Harcourt had certainly benefited by his long rest. He seemed much thinner than when I last met him but had lost none of his humour. At times he was almost railed off from others of his sex by a circle of admiring dowagers and maidens' who rippled in appreciation of his inimitable wit.

Lord Rosebery was less communicative than some of his late colleagues especially Mr. Asquith who was full of conversation and proved quite one of the most striking figures present. With few exceptions all the anti-Protectionist leaders put in an appearance including Sir John Gorst, Lord Tweedmouth, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

Another has to be added to the already long list of legislators who passed away within the last few months. Powell Williams was one of the Birmingham group which came into the House of Commons under the auspices of Mr. Chamberlain. He was an able electioneerer and an active and energetic politician. He was one of the last men in the House you would suppose to be destined to an early death. He had youthfulness in all his appearance. His figure was slight and singularly alert, his cheeks were rosy, and his eyes were bright with activity and humour. Wearing his hair somewhat long, he might have been mistaken for an artist or an old-world solicitor. He was a very pleasant, cheery, agreeable man, with strong political opinions, but with no personal prejudices. He had a keen sense of humour, and often, when he was in office, he was able to turn the laugh against a questioner by a neat little bit of repartee. He was Financial Secretary to the War Office for some years. When there was a re-construction of the Ministry, he, with Mr. Jesse Collings, was shed, a poor return for long years of faithful service. But he seemed to show no animosity ; took up the work of the Tariff Reform League, and probably it was in the hard work he devoted to that organisation that he sacrificed his life.

The Macdermott in ordinary life was simply a leading barrister with a considerable practice. But in private he was known as the Prince of Coolavin. He was one of the few Irishmen of this generation who could trace his descent in the direct line back to the small Kings who at one time divided the government of the different parts of Ireland among them. He certainly made no pretensions or claims on the ground of a descent so honourable and so ancient, but was quite content to plod away at his profession. Hardworking, enthusiastic in defence of his causes, he was one of the advocates who had the enviable power of giving angelic attributes to all his clients, and remaining in the ranks of the fighters up to the last. In England such a man would have been raised to the Bench at a least a quarter of a century ago ; but in unhappy Ireland, even at the Bar the lines of party are drawn so tight that seldom if ever does a barrister obtain a judgeship from his political opponents. And so The Macdermott, though easily the head of the Irish Bar for a generation, remained a simple barrister to the end, while men who were in perambulators when he had already won a great position, sat on the bench in front of him and had to be "My lorded" and get all the other obsequiousness which our professional etiquette insists that the grestest barrister shall give to the smallest judge.

A GOOD cab story is told in the "Edinburgh Despatch." A Scotsman arrived at Euston Station one day by a noon train, and gravely asked a cabby if he could drive him to catch a train at Waterloo Station at four o'clock. Cabby after much cogitation thought he could do it in the time ; the traveller got inside, and for three hours and fifty minutes that cabman drove the man from the North by devious ways across London. When he was set down at Waterloo the Scotsman sought a policeman. "What's the fare from Euston ?" he asked. "One and six," was the response. "Here," said the canny one, "will you kindly settle with the cabman while I get my ticket ?"

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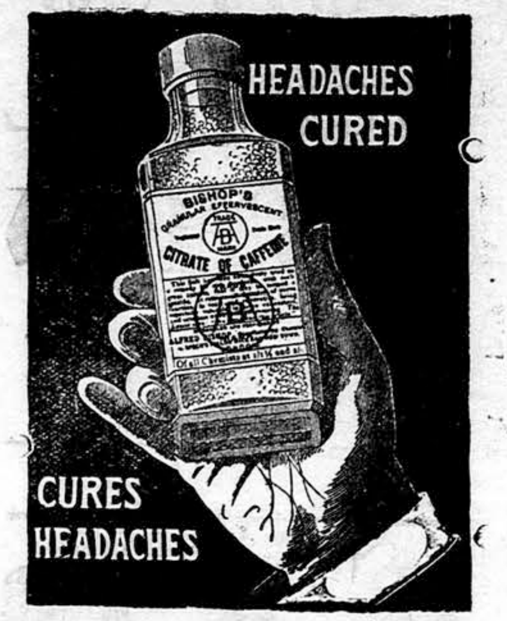

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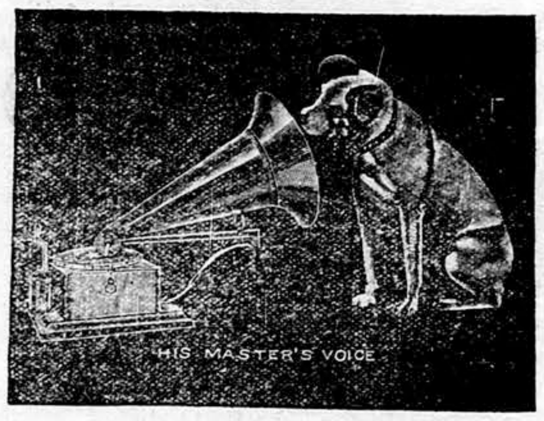

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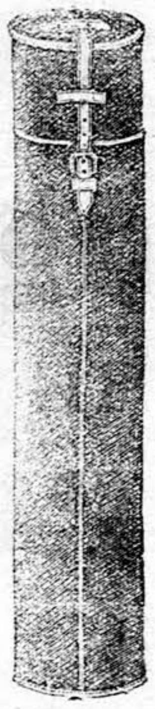

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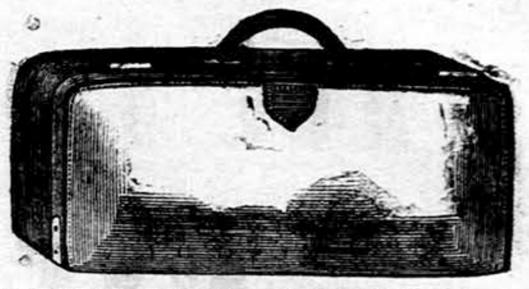

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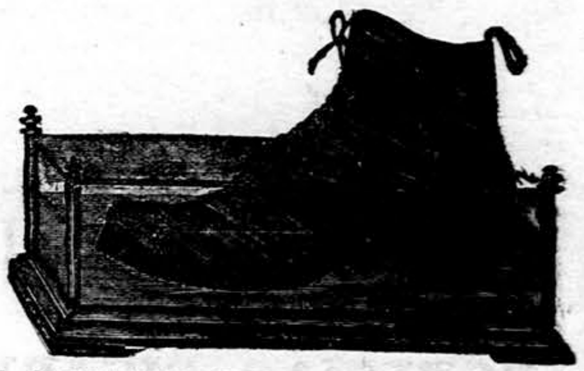

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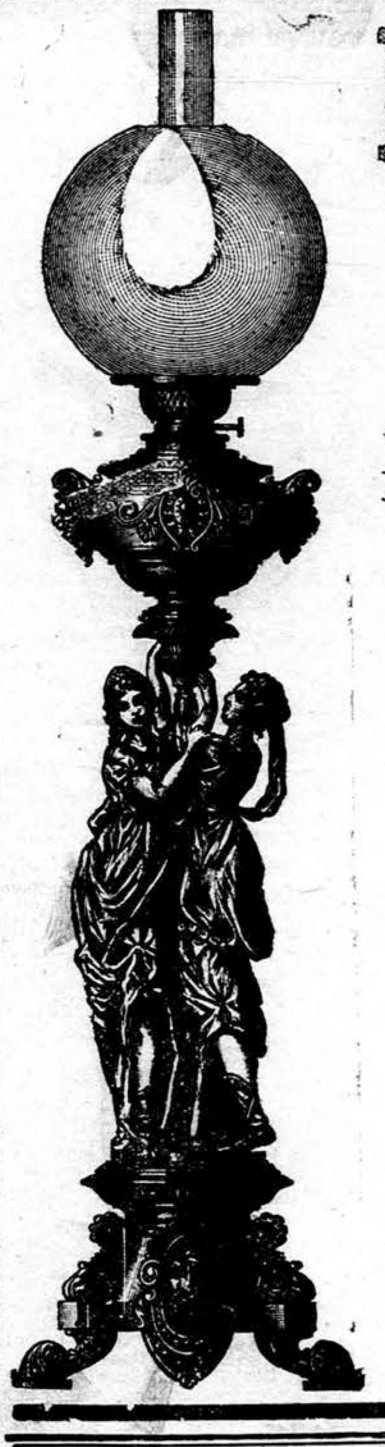

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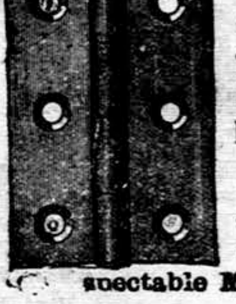

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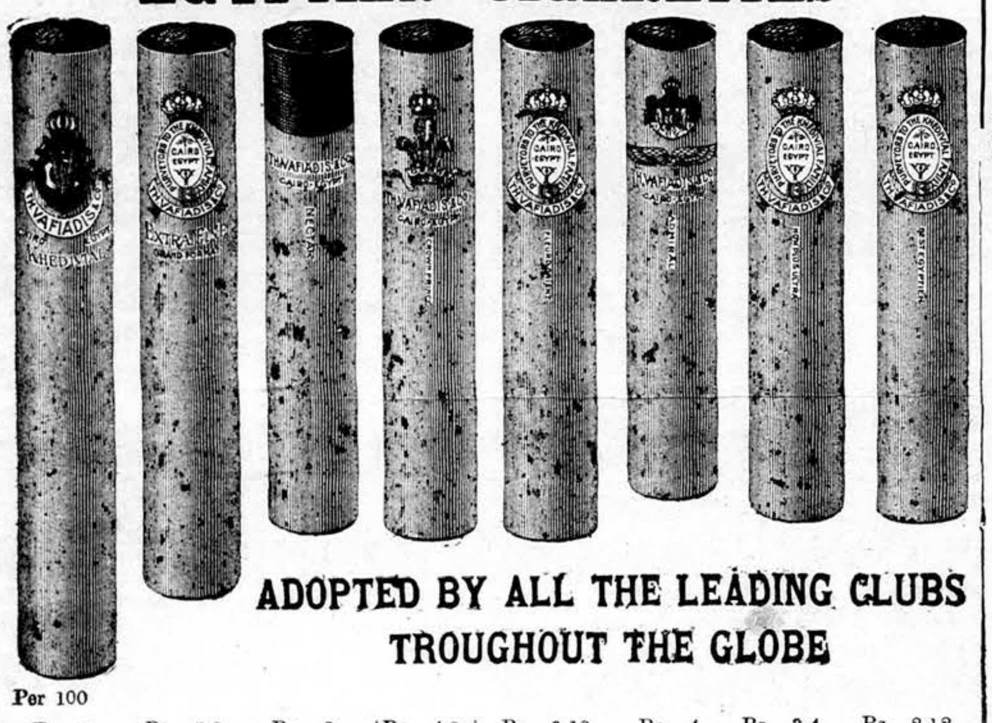

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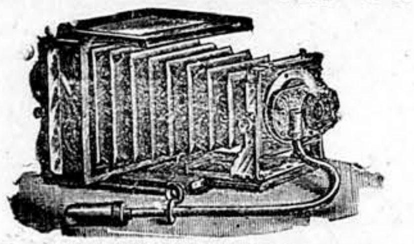

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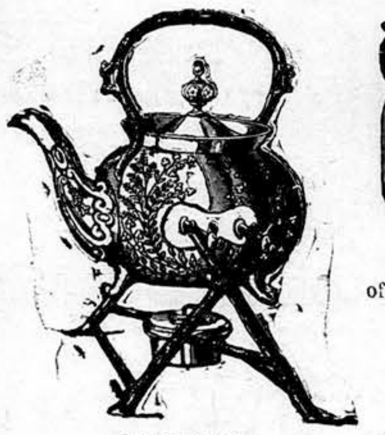
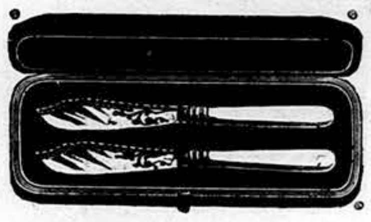
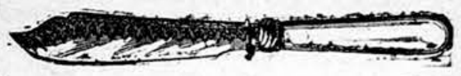


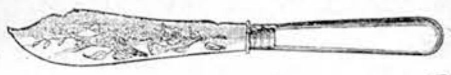
Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



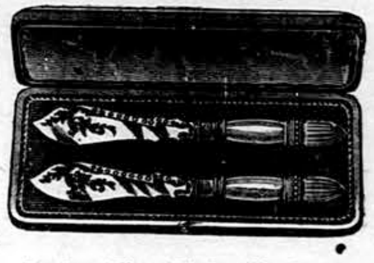
Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.



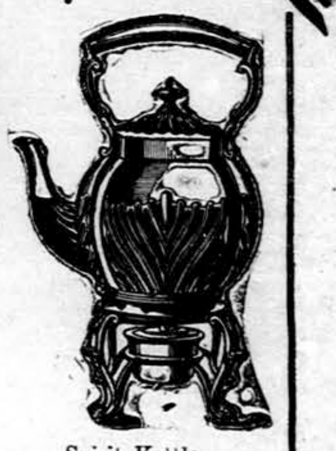
Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.



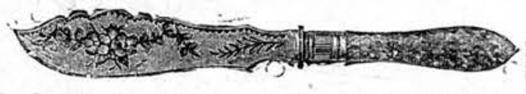
Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.



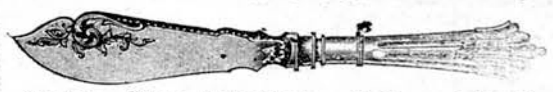
Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.



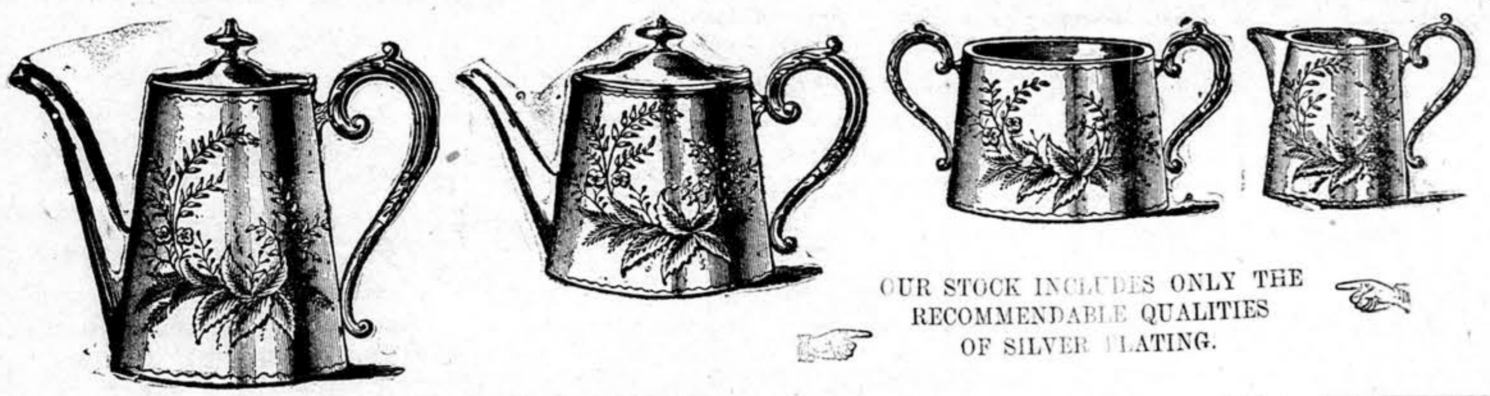
Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.



Sterling Silver Butter Knife, Mother-of-Pearl handle: Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.



Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved, Rs. 32.



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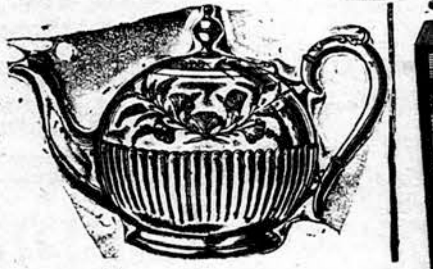

Teapot.
Fluted and engraved
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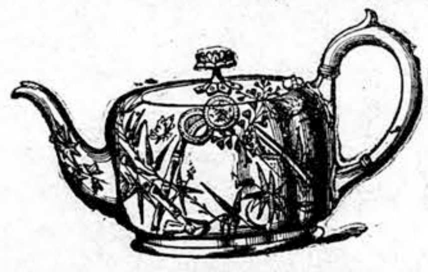
Rs. 20.



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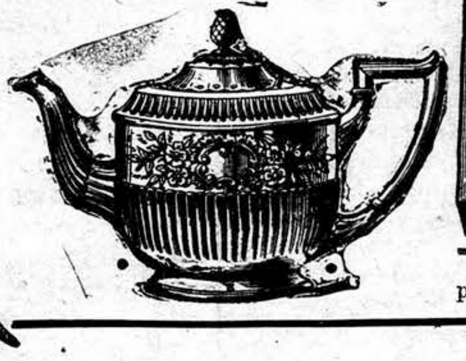
Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 26.



Teapot.
Fluted and Hand engraved. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver.
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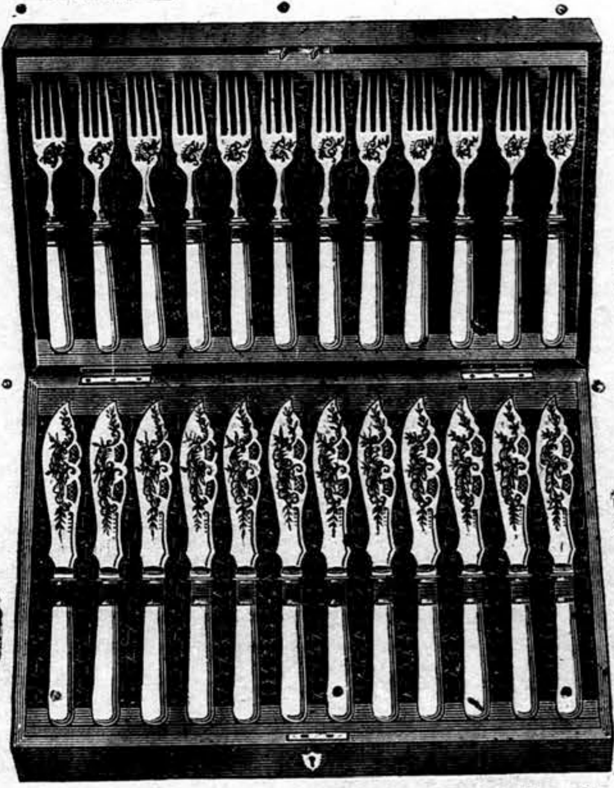

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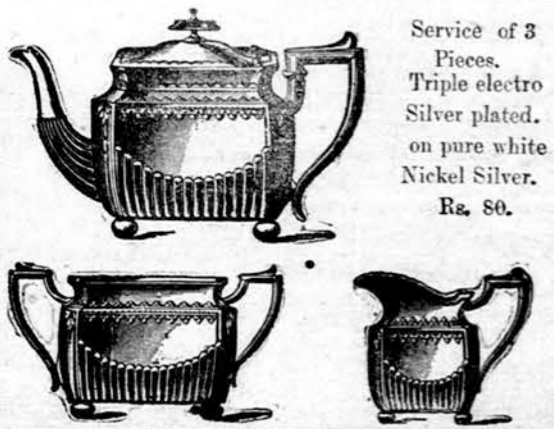

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Triple electro Silver plated.
on pure white Nickel Silver.
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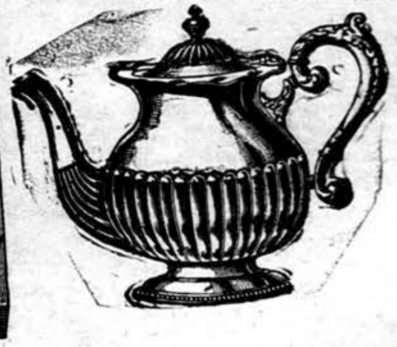

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